

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 8 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 87 65

June 8 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 87 91

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.93

2930 日陸月四

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915.

二四六七八九 大英一千九百一十五年六月八日
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

HEROISM OF BRITISH AVIATORS.

A ZEPPELIN AND TWO ENEMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

French Successes Round Arras Continue.

THREE GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BRITISH AIRMEN'S GALLANT DEEDS.

June 7, 4.10 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that early this morning Flight Lieutenants J. P. Wilson and J. S. Mills dropped bombs on an airship about 10 miles to the north of Brussels. The ship was observed to be in flames. It is unknown whether a Zeppelin was inside or not, but the flames rose to a great height. Both pilots returned safely.

At three o'clock Flight Lieut. R. Warneford attacked a Zeppelin, between Ghent and Brussels, at a height of 6,000 feet, and dropped six bombs on it. The Zeppelin exploded and fell to the ground, where it burst in a considerable time. The force of the explosion caused the monoplane to turn turtle, the pilot succeeded in righting his machine and had to make a forced landing in the enemy's country, but was able to re-start the engine and returned safely.

THE STORY OF SUBMARINE E II.

June 7, 2.05 p.m.
An "Eye-witness" describes the visit of Submarine E II to Constantinople.

He reached Constantinople and took boat at 5.30 in the morning from Pera to Samsoun. Suddenly he noticed, sixty yards from the landing place, a stick, upright in the water, moving towards the bridge. The sight was amazing, since the current was running in the opposite direction. Then he saw a white trail of blue-green water and guessed that it was a torpedo. A moment later there was a shattering explosion, a column of water, and he saw an army transport, called the Samsoun, settling by the stern. A second explosion followed amidsthips, and nothing was visible in a few minutes but a mass of wreckage. A third torpedo hit the Custom House quay, doing no damage but creating much terrible commotion. On shore the police and soldiers were distractedly firing their rifles. The submarine gleamed for a moment in the sun, with an officer in the lookout; then sank. The batteries on the hill showered shells for half an hour, but it was a sheer waste of ammunition.

COTTON OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL.

June 7, 2.05 p.m.
The interview between the representatives of the card-room workers and Sir George Asquith has opened. There are promising prospects that a cotton lock-out will be averted. Several sections of the cotton industry held meetings on Saturday to discuss the situation, and at each a hopeful feeling prevailed.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

HEAVY CASUALTY LISTS.

June 7, 2.05 p.m.
The number of casualties for the week-end is given as 5,615. The names of 1,673 dead are given. Altogether there have been lists of 20,919 casualties issued since May 13.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE HOPEFUL.

June 7, 2.05 p.m.
The Daily Mail quotes Mr. Lloyd George as saying: "At last I believe things are going on all right. I feel that the machine is beginning to move."

GAS IN GALICIA.

June 7, 2.05 p.m.
A Petrograd message says that everything living, within an enormous area, suffered from the first application of the German poisonous smoke. In the Rawkar region, hardly an animal or fowl was left alive. Numbers of women and children were killed. The horses of the Russian baggage trains stampeded or were killed. A reserve regiment, rushing up with muffled faces, saved the situation. The Germans were advancing gaily to the capture when the Russians surprised them with an appalling fire, and repulsed them.

BRITISH AVIATOR'S MAGNIFICENT HEROISM.

June 7, 2.05 p.m.
A Paris message says that a British aeroplane in Flanders was fighting an aviator close to the German lines when it was suddenly assailed by twelve German machines. The wings of the aeroplane were riddled, but the Englishman, circling high above his thirteen enemies, brought down two of them with a machine gun, and then escaped to Dunkirk.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID ON EAST COAST.

June 7, 4.10 a.m.
The Admiralty announces that a Zeppelin visited the East Coast of England last night. Incendiary explosive bombs were dropped and caused two fires, that resulted in five deaths and injuring forty people.

THE FRENCH MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS.

June 7, 4.35 p.m.
The battle of Arras continues favourable to the French. A communiqué speaks of the artillery duel last night as one of extreme intensity. The Germans counter-attacked at the Souchez sugar refinery but were defeated by the French artillery. Another attack to the north of the Labyrinth was repulsed by infantry. The French made new progress, particularly around the Labyrinth and Lorette. We also made a night attack on Herterne, capturing two successive lines of trenches, on a front of 1200 metres, taking prisoners and some quick fires. The Germans counter-attacked last night to the north of the Aisne where the French, despite the violent conflicts, kept their gains.

THREE GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

June 7, 1.40 p.m.
According to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, Russian submarines reported the approach of German destroyers, preceding battleships, in the Gulf of Riga. The Germans retired on the advance of the Russian fleet, after which German hydroplanes made an entirely abortive attack and were driven off by Russian artillery. The German fleet again approached the Russian shores yesterday, and was attacked by submarines. The Russians also successfully laid mines on the enemy's route. Three German warships are known to have been sunk or damaged.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

June 7, 1.40 p.m.
An enemy submarine sank the Russian transport Yenisei. Thirty-two men were saved.

BATTLE PROCEEDING IN THE BALTIC.

June 7, 1.40 p.m.
It is reported from Stockholm that a battle is proceeding in the Baltic. There has been six hours' cannonading. Twenty shots were heard every minute for a long time.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

INDISPOSITION OF PRESIDENT WILSON DELAYS COMPLETION OF THE GERMAN NOTE.

June 8, 3.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that President Wilson's indisposition has prevented the completion of the Note to Germany, and its publication is not now expected before Wednesday. Extraordinary precaution will be taken to ensure textual accuracy before delivery to Berlin.

PIRACY RETURNS.

June 8, 3.00 p.m.
Seventeen trawlers and a sugar ship have been torpedoed during the week-end. The crews were saved.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

STIFF FIGHTING AT GALLIPOLI.

June 6, 11.35 p.m.
The following portion of the Press Bureau report on the Gallipoli action was not to hand when we went to press yesterday evening:—

The Territorial Division in the centre did brilliantly, advancing six hundred yards and capturing three lines of trenches; but though they advanced to the captured trench and held it all day and half the evening night, they had to be ordered back in the morning to the second captured line, as both flanks were exposed.

The Naval Division on the right centre captured a redoubt and a formidable line of trenches in three tiers extending for three hundred yards on their front, but they too, had to be withdrawn owing to a heavy enfilade fire.

The French Second Division advanced with great gallantry and elan and retook for the fourth time a deadly redoubt called "Le Haricot" but the Turks developed heavy counter-attacks through prepared communication trenches and covered by accurate shell fire, re-captured it.

On the French extreme right the French captured a strong line of trenches, which, though heavily counter-attacked twice during the night, they still occupy.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

June 7, 6.00 p.m.
The following is the continuation of Mr. Winston Churchill's speech, a portion of which appeared in our edition yesterday:—

What the nation expected from a National Government was action and the message he wished to take back to the Government was: "Act with faith and courage and trust the people; they have never failed you yet." The State in the hour of supreme need had absolute power over all subjects. If compulsion was necessary to win the war he would support it, but it was unnecessary. Such was the character of the people that the only places which never lack volunteers were the bloody trenches in France and Flanders, but the service at Home to keep the fighting men supplied stood on a different footing.

Peace is impossible in Europe till German militarism is so shattered that it is unable in any way to resist the will of the conquering power. Therefore, the whole nation must be organised and mobilised, and the Government must assert such control that everyone will do his or her fair share. As the grand reserve of the Allied cause we must advance as one man, and Britain's might hurled united into the conflict will be irresistible.

THE OPERATION ON THE KING OF GREECE.

June 7, 6.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the removal of a portion of the King's rib was to allow of the exit of pus following an attack of pleurisy.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The casualties for the week-end are given as 5,615.

The British airmen have met with considerable success in the west.

Mr. Lloyd George has spoken hopefully of the situation as regards munitions.

Reuter sends an "Eye-witness" account of the performance of submarine E II at Constantinople.

The cotton position is distinctly more hopeful and there is every prospect of a lock-out being avoided.

The operation on the King of Greece was to permit of the discharge of pus consequent upon pleurisy.

The pirates sunk seventeen trawlers and a sugar ship during the week-end. All the crews were saved.

The battle at Arras continues in favour of the French, who have captured a further series of trenches along a 1200 metre front.

A Zeppelin visited the East Coast of England last night and dropped bombs which caused two fires and brought about five deaths.

The Russians are stated to have sunk or damaged three German warships in the Baltic. The Germans have sunk a Russian transport.

The poisonous smoke used by the Germans in Galicia has had disastrous effects. Many women, children and animals have been killed by it.

Owing to the indisposition of President Wilson, the American Note to Germany could not be completed, and its publication is not expected before Wednesday.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2; Commercial News on page 3, and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of China and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 10.
Sale of China and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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and sit up all night cough-
ing and gasping for breath when
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for Asthma, discovered by Mr.
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if
taken when necessary, effect a
radical cure of this erstwhile in-
curable malady.

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PORTLAND CEMENT

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAT, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to Eu-
ropean officials and merchants in
this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is pos-
sessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has also
a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 14,
Graham Street, first floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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47-49, Connaught Rd.

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PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

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Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most
Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect
these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing
Rooms.

Under Personal Management of

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

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Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, &c.
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With Best attendance.

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Under English Management.

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ACTING MANAGER.

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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new
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Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements; Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

THE MANAGER.

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL

Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in

Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

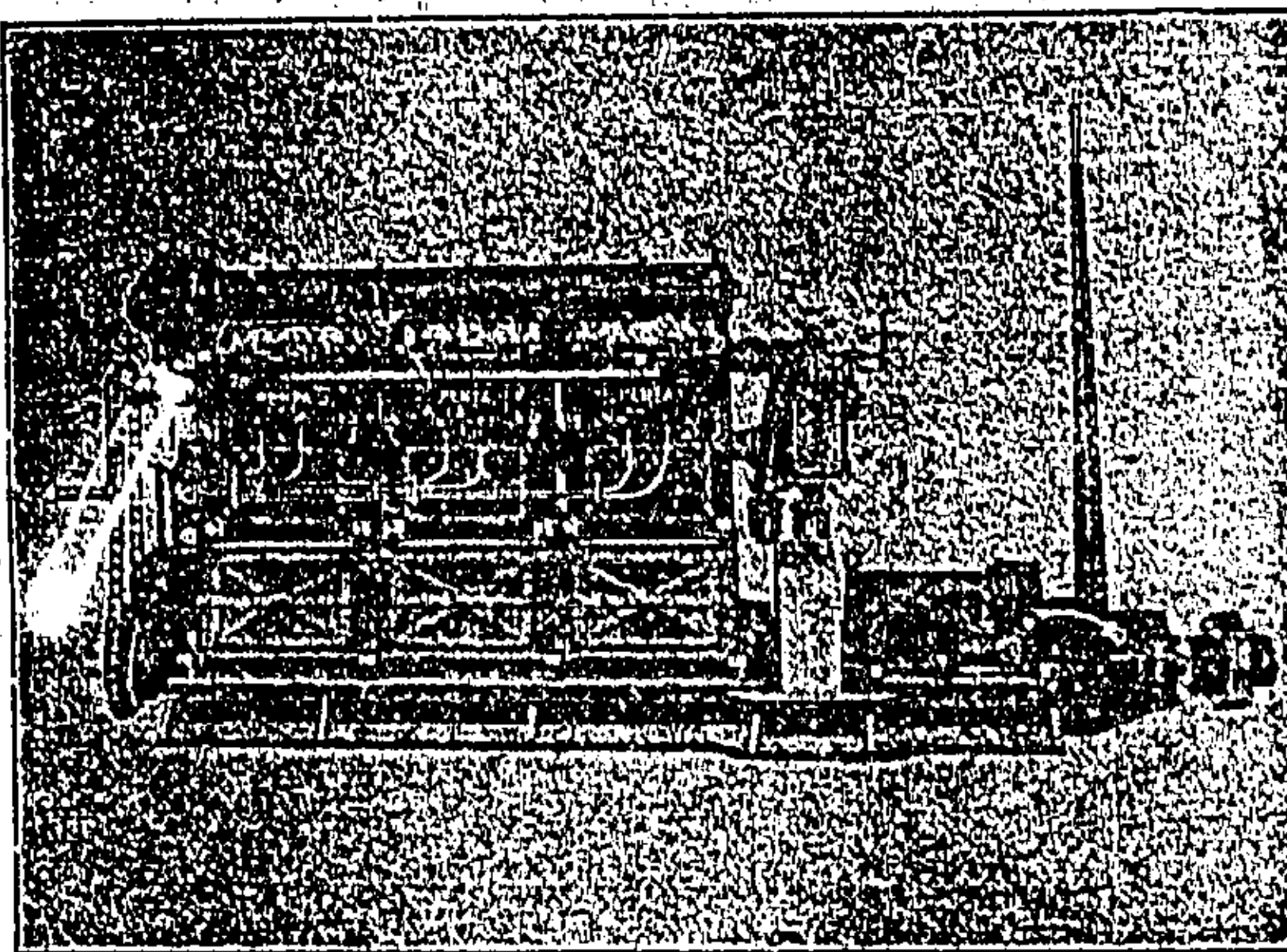
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social

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P. O. PEUSTER, Manager

NOTICES

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form and is the paper for mailing to friends at Home.

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—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of a
Tennis Match, Nesbit v. Green, May 31, 1915.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

British Trade in China.
If the new Chamber succeeds
in impressing the Home Govern-
ment with the need for definite
legislation in this connection,
whether Japan follows suit or not,
it will have achieved something
tangible as a beginning, to which
we trust will be a long career of
usefulness. That the Germans,
handicapped though they are,
intend to keep alive their busi-
ness connection in China is almost
daily brought to notice to a variety
of ways. It should therefore be
the aim of every Britisher, no
matter how large or small his
interest, to see that no help is
extended to the enemy to enable
the latter to keep up appearances
in the meanwhile and then be in
a position to compete with British
firms on the old lines when the
war is over.

Daily Press.

Japan and the War.
It is to Germany that she
(Japan) looks for instruction in
science generally. Her education-
al system is admittedly an adap-
tion of that of Germany, and her
Army, though originally founded
on a French model, has recently
been greatly influenced by Ger-
man methods. German thought
and German ways thus play a
much larger part in Japan than
they do, say, in England, and
in these circumstances it is
hardly surprising to find that
a strong sympathy is still felt for
that country. Politically, also
Japan is at one on a level with
Germany. In both countries
bureaucracy is supreme, Govern-
ment supervision and Government
interference omnipresent, and the
military party of sufficient power
to sway the policy of the country.
Such a political organisation
therefore by no means strikes
Japan as anomalous or effete.
Rather she is inclined to see in
German strength and German
patriotism a justification of
despotism as compared with popular
rule.

China Mail.

German Submarines.
M. Lubeuf adds that, for equal
displacement and age, the French
submarines have better nautical
qualities and a more powerful
armament than the German ones.
Notwithstanding the great activ-
ity displayed by Germany in
submarine construction since
1907 and the importance of the
sums voted for this work, she had
not had time to build a very large
number of submarines. Her pro-
gramme was to form by 1917 a
fleet of 72 boats, by the opening
of hostilities she was able to put in
service slightly more than half
that number. Austria commenced
the construction of submarines in
1907. When war was declared, she
had six ready, U 1 to U 6, of 200
tons, and four, on the Krupp de-
signs, under construction at Pola.
The five built by Krupp, above
referred to, were to be numbered
U 7 to U 11. The four Pola boats
have been completed, and are
numbered U 12 to U 16.

England has a much larger
fleet of submarines and when, as
at present in the Sea of Marmora,
they have an opportunity, they
will soon make their presence felt.

Souvenirs From the Malay Peninsula.

Mr. T. S. Butler, of the South-
ern Line, left Bangkok by the
Changchow on May 15, en route
for Home via Canada. He takes
with him a fourteen-foot python
and a black panther cub, souvenirs
of his residence in the Peninsula,
which he hopes will live to see
England.

For a good solid meal, a la
Carte, or Table d'Hôte, with
Wines & Liquors of the Best,
—AT THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Importation of Opium Prohibited.
The following Customs notification has been issued by the Commissioner of Customs:—In conformity with instructions received through the Inspector General of Customs, the public are hereby notified that the importation of Indian—and any other foreign or native—opium into the province of Szechuan is prohibited from last June, 1915.

President of the United Synagogue.

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, the new president of the United Synagogue, is, like his brother, the late Lord Rothschild, a baron of the Austrian Empire, but as an English subject he has dropped the title and is known as "Mr. Leopold." He is a famous sportsman, and one of the committee of the Jockey Club. His house at Apton—Gannarsbury Park—which he inherited from his father, is a suburban palace.

Land at £958 Per Foot.

It was announced that the State Government Savings Bank had acquired for the sum of £30,000, the George Street property adjoining its former premises of the Royal Hotel property, in Sydney. The new acquisition has a frontage of 31ft. 3in. by a depth of 12ft. The price works out at £958 per foot. It is understood to be the intention of the Savings Bank Commissioners to build up on the combined site.

The Wine Duties.

The increase in the wine duties has a much greater effect on sparkling wines than the additional 15s. a gallon. The details of the new duties per gallon are as follows:—

Not exceeding 30° of proof spirit 5. Od.
From 30 to 42° 12s. Od.
Every degree beyond 42° additional 1s. Od.
Sparkling wine in bottle, additional 15s. Od.
Still wine in bottle, additional 1s. Od.

Birth Place of Homer.
Ohio, where an enemy torpedo-boat was recently destroyed, is the most probable birthplace of Homer, and shows the blind bard's cradle, school, house, and tomb. Near the poet's alleged "school" is a little wine shop bearing a cross the front the coarsing saying of "Hecuba to Hector: "Wine doth vastly increase the strength of a weary man." Although almost exterminated by the terrible massacre of 1822, the people of Ohio are the most prosperous in the Levant. Nearly all leading Greek bankers and merchants hail from this island, and the famous families of Ralli and Rodocanachi are of Chiot origin.

Chair of Dentistry.

One of the suggestions submitted to the Australian Premier by the Minister for Public Health before the war was the question of establishing a chair of dentistry at the Sydney University. Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart is very interested in the proposal, and the Premier is now moving for an expression of opinion by the Ministers for Public Health and Education. It has been represented to the Premier that the establishment of a chair of dentistry would not only enhance the prestige of the State as a seat of learning, but also secure for the State thousands of pounds which now go to America.

Rebels in Shanghai.

The Peking Daily News states:—We learn from responsible quarters that there are a large number of rebels and "tufais" now staying in the French Settlement at Shanghai where they frequently meet and discuss plans for rebelling against the Central Government and for robbing the people. The presence of these bad characters is the principal cause of unrest and agitation in the foreign concessions, for which the French authorities must assume responsibility if they take no action after their attention has been drawn to the matter. We understand that the people in the International Settlement enjoy better protection.

If you have lost your appetite or one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

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GUARANTEE for FIVE YEARS.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

The final records of the clubs in the three Leagues are as follows:—

First League.	
Goals.	
Everton	33 19 8 11 75 47 40
Oldham	33 17 11 10 70 56 45
Blackburn R.	33 18 7 13 83 61 44
Burnley	33 18 7 13 81 47 43
Manchester C.	33 16 13 10 49 49 43
Sheffield W.	33 15 13 10 61 54 43
Sheffield U.	33 15 13 10 49 41 43
Sunderland	33 18 5 15 81 72 41
Bradford	33 17 7 14 99 65 41
Bradford C.	33 13 14 11 55 49 40
W. Brom.	33 15 10 13 49 43 40
Middleb'y	33 13 12 13 62 71 38
Aston Villa	33 13 11 14 62 72 38
Liverpool	33 14 9 15 65 75 37
Newcastle U.	33 11 10 17 46 48 32
Notts C.	33 9 13 16 41 57 31
Bolton W.	33 11 8 19 68 84 30
Manchester U.	33 10 12 17 46 62 30
Chelsea	33 8 13 17 51 65 29
Tottenham H.	33 8 12 18 57 60 28

Second League.	
Goals.	
Derby C.	33 23 7 8 71 33 53
Preston N.E.	33 20 10 8 81 42 50
Barnsley	33 22 3 13 51 61 47
Wolver.	33 19 7 12 77 52 45
The Arsenal	33 19 5 14 69 41 43
Birmingham	33 17 9 12 62 30 43
Huddersfield	33 17 8 13 61 42 42
Hull C.	33 18 5 14 61 63 41
Clapton O.	33 16 9 13 57 48 41
Blackpool	33 17 5 16 58 57 39
Jury	33 16 8 15 61 56 38
Fulham	33 15 7 16 53 47 37
Bristol C.	33 15 7 16 52 56 37
Stockport C.	33 15 7 16 54 60 37
Leeds C.	33 14 4 20 65 61 32
Lincoln C.	33 11 9 13 46 65 31
Grimsby T.	33 11 9 17 47 72 31
Notts F.	33 10 9 19 137 29
Leicester F.	33 10 4 24 47 88 24
Glossop	33 6 6 26 31 87 18

Southern League.	
Goals.	
Watford	33 22 8 6 68 46 57
Reading	33 21 7 10 63 43 49
Cardiff C.	33 22 4 12 72 38 48
West Ham U.	33 18 0 11 58 47 45
Southampton	33 15 14 78 74 43
Millwall	33 16 10 11 50 48 42
Swindon	33 15 11 12 77 59 41
Portsmouth	33 16 12 54 42 41
Northampton	33 15 11 11 51 61 41
Exeter C.	33 15 15 60 41 38
Q. P. Rangers	33 13 12 13 55 68 38
Brighton	33 15 7 15 45 47 37
Norwich City	33 11 13 13 53 66 35
Luton	33 13 8 17 61 73 34
Crystal P.	33 13 8 16 47 60 34
Bristol R.	33 14 3 21 53 75 31
Plymouth A.	33 8 14 15 50 68 30
Croydon C.	33 9 9 20 47 63 27
Southend U.	33 8 9 20 41 63 26
Gillingham	33 8 8 24 43 83 20

Inman's Match-Winning Billiards.
In losing his match of 18 000 up against the British billiard champion, Melbourne Inman, by 459 points George Gray did not do himself justice, which is tantamount to saying that he ought to have won in view of the comparatively small margin against him at the finish. But that is the nice sort of thing that is said about most of Inman's opponents. Most of them, we are pleased to think ought to win, but singularly few do. When the fortnight's play came to an end the young Australian was puzzled to know why he had done so poorly, why he had not been able to make the big

breaks he is usually responsible for. To the looker-on too the mystery was just as baffling and one wondered what this strange influence of Inman's really was, and by what manner of means he used it to put Gray off his game. Billiards, like golf, is supposed to be a sport in which a man performs without hindrance from his opponent, but apart from his astute tactics it was obvious that Inman's influence was always at work. Some time ago Reece, in the hope of getting over it, insisted that when his turn came to go to the table Inman should remain seated behind the baulk line, and Gray made the same stipulation which was faithfully carried out. But the champion's presence seemed to have the same disconcerting effect, and facts suggest that opponent in the future should go one step further and demand that Inman should leave the room immediately his innings came to an end. Even then there would be the fear of his occult power coming back through the key hole? The champion is truly an extraordinary player, moderate in skill judged by the highest standard but remarkable in match-winning capacity. In this game against Gray he laid down a law—"You shall not make any big breaks,"—which the Australian obeyed with a faithfulness that might have been intentional. The play, in fact, followed exactly the lines Inman said it would before the match began. Whilst Gray was manoeuvring for position for his red ball losers to the middle pockets, and only occasionally securing it, the Englishman was keeping ahead by his consistency in scoring the century and double-century break. It was a tactical victory which left Gray with the feeling that he can do better, and there is sure to be another match between the men. Meanwhile by his win Inman has clearly established his right to retain the championship.

Golf Invasion of America.
Last season American amateur golfers made an attack on British supremacy. This summer when there will be no competition play in England our professionals are to invade America in the attempt to win the national championship, and incidentally make as much money as possible by taking part in exhibition matches. It has been announced that the six-times champion Harry Vardon and Edward Ray have arranged to tour the States, and since then George Duncan and C. H. Mayo have fixed up a playing partnership. They will all leave Liverpool on the Lusitania on May 15th, and arrive three weeks in advance of the date fixed for the American open championship. These tours can be very profitable, but in the past British golfers who have gone out have always had their expenses paid whereas now the men have been less fortunate and will have to provide for themselves. For a two months' tour at least £130 must be made before there is any profit, so that it is something in the nature of a business speculation which may turn out well or ill. Duncan and Mayo have had a long association, and some years ago when they came to the front as young golfers they challenged at the "Triumvirate"—Vardon,

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Chop Man, Woh West Point, Singapore.
Mancini Post Office, London.
Mrs. Graham Marshall, Richmond.
Vocelli Steamer "Miyazaki Maru," Singapore, J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Chongshingloun, Shanghai.
Giunyen, Shanghai.
Joonen Vesingles, Shanghai.
Junyen, Shanghai.
Messrs. L. mean, West Point, Shanghai.
Lowlow, Yuelon and Company, Amoy.
B. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915.

many men, his nerves break down under the tension of big match play.
Sprinter Returns Home.
Gordon Perrot, the Australian athlete, who recently returned home, intends, it is said, to resume work on the track, and if he fulfils the promise he showed here whilst at Cambridge University, Australia will possess one of the best sprinters in the world. He is one of the very few runners to claim a victory over W. R. Applegarth, the world's professional spring champion, on level terms. Perrot's best season while in England was that of 1913, but when the opportunity came for him to justify his reputation in last season's Oxford and Cambridge sports, he unaccountably failed. He was first string in the 100 yards to H.M. McIntosh, being rated a yard faster than his Light Blue rival, but in the actual race McIntosh won by a foot in 10 1/5 secs. Perrot, however, finished in front of V. B. Havens, the famous Rhodes Scholar from America. The climate here often troubled Perrot, and it is likely that he will do better at home. Born in America, his parents are Australian, and he was educated in England—rather a remarkable record.

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TO LET.—Large Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

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TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank, Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply Property Office, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

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WANTED.—Competent Accountant (Eurasian) with over 20 years' practical Commercial experience in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Borneo, holding excellent testimonials, seeks position of responsibility. No objection to outport, free in September, 1915.—Apply "Accountant"—c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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OF THEIR STRIFE, E. Carpenter

BRITAIN'S DEADLY PERIL, Wm. Lo Quenz

MY EXPERIENCES AS A GERMAN PRISONER, L. G. Austin

GERMANY'S VANISHING COLOURS, Lo Suez

AIRCRAFT IN THE GREAT WAR, Graham White and Harper

THE WAR AND OUR FINANCIAL FABRIC, W. W. Wale

THE BATTLES OF THE SOUTH SEAS

WAR MAP, THE DARDANELLES

THE A. B. C. OF THE ARMY

THE A. B. C. OF THE NAVY

WOMAN'S MYSTERIES OF A PRIMITIVE PEOPLE, P. Amaury Talbot

KING ALBERT'S BOOK

HALCYONE, Elmor Olyn

THE SWORD OF YOUTH, James Lane Allen

SHOP GIRLS, Arthur Applin

LIFE, W. B. Tite

THE GOLDEN BOUGH, Fraser

Vol. 12 Bibliography and Index

LIFE OF H. M. KING OF THE BELGIANS

AFRENCH SELF TUTOR, Conacher

THE NEW ARMY IN TRAINING, Kipling

JAPAN OUR ALLY, Crowdon

NOTICE.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

Those of our readers who have followed Mr. Winston Churchill's career since he came into prominence some fifteen years ago will doubtless feel that the very composite speech which he has just made at Dundee is singularly characteristic of him. Reuter gives us a sufficiently broad outline of the speech to show us the ex-First Lord in a variety of moods: retrospective and anticipatory; soiled, congratulatory, hopeful even to sanguine, philosophical—and dictatorial. In a word, the speech is what we should expect from Mr. Churchill, particularly at the present moment. We have Mrs. Poyser's authority for the assertion that it is useless to stir up a kettle of sour broth, and we think that, in view of all that has happened, the speaker might have omitted the reference to the Agadir affair. Doubtless everything as regards the Navy was in order; but how long would it have remained so had the Empire, five years ago, been suddenly driven into a campaign like the present one? The fact that a burglar does not seek to enter a house is no proof that its locks are good. If there be any excuse for dragging in what we are all trying to forget, it is that Mr. Churchill was addressing not the general public but his own constituents.

Shaking off his embittered mood he proceeds to congratulate his successor on his appointment, and to offer crumbs of comfort to his hearers on the loss of the Triumph and the Majestic; having done which he assumes a schoolmasterly air and speaks of Earl Kitchener's critics as presumptuous. This strikes us also as needless, since Earl Kitchener has been more free from criticism than any office-holder; indeed we cannot recall seeing a word unfavourable to him in a single Home paper. Nor is there likely to be, so far as his conduct of the war is concerned. He had, from the beginning, the confidence of the entire Empire, and he is certain to keep it—a fact of which we thought Mr. Churchill must be aware. That the bulk of the people of the Empire do not agree with his methods of wholesale prohibition of war correspondence is, of course, no secret; but this hardly affects his handling of the war, and does not constitute criticism of him as a strategist.

But the most regrettable point of all is Mr. Churchill's defence of Lord Haldane. We pass over his remark—a strangely tyrannical one for a Radical—to make—that the newspaper attacks "ought not to be allowed; no one will be any the worse for his little display of spleen. But why the disingenuous announcement that "Lord Haldane, from his knowledge of the Germans, had warned us to be on our guard against the dangerous side of Germany's nature"? No one knows better than Mr. Winston Churchill that the statement is as actually false as it is literally true. Mr. Haldane the literary man, the sometime Göttingen student and the translator of Schopenhauer, telling a number of student-readers that the German nature has another side to it besides the intellectual, and that the Hammer of Thor may still be revived, is hardly the same thing as Lord Haldane the politician warning the Empire that it should be on the guard against modern Germany. Has Lord Haldane the politician done his duty? And will such vicious attempts to defend him as Mr. Churchill has put forth mend matters? Even at this moment the fact that the speaker indulged in such quibbling is almost sufficient to destroy the hopes which the remaining portion of his remarks might have engendered; and those who like the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth may quite reasonably feel that if Mr. Churchill's were the sole voice to tell us of victory coming in the near future, we should be justified in accepting the announcement with no small amount of reserve.

Tooting and the Trams.

Very reluctantly we have had to draw attention, in past years, to the unchivalrous conduct of certain young Chinese, in commandeering the seats on the local tram cars and sitting at their ease while European women were obliged to stand. Of late there has been a very marked improvement in this respect, and we have every reason to believe that our young Chinese friends are learning that the traditional courtesy of their fathers is a more admirable example to follow than the boorishness which many of them have adopted since the Revolution. We wish we could believe that the improvement was due to the former offenders' having patterned their conduct on that of some of the younger Britishers of the Colony; but how would that idea tally with the following? On Sunday, when crowded cars were returning from the bathing place at North Point, an English lady found herself without a seat—while some half dozen young Europeans sat at their ease, not one of them thinking it worth while to offer to give up his place. It was left to a little Portuguese boy to teach these gentlemen the rudiments of decent manners. No sooner, however, had the little chap given up his seat than some of these experts in gallantry suggested to him that he should "try and squeeze in somewhere" as his standing up interfered with their comfort!

More about Our Schools.

In connection with some remarks which we made in this column yesterday on the late R.D. Blackmore, one of our readers has since informed us that, up till a year ago, (and such may still be the case) some of the Hongkong schools were using "Lorna Doone" as a set book for their literature course. We have seen some strange things in this Colony, but we think that the idea of putting "Lorna Doone"—of all books in the world—into the hands of Chinese lads of thirteen and upwards will take a fair amount of beating. Apart from the snatches of Devon dialect that creep in here and there, the tone of thought of the book is as incomprehensible to the Chinese mind as a mathematical treatise would be to that of a baby; and to ask an English teacher to expound it to such pupils is to demand the impossible. Ludicrous as the whole position is, it has its very serious side so far as the Chinese are concerned. They are paying money to be educated; and the return for their money is that much valuable time is wasted while the unfortunate scholars are, as it were, experimented on. Of course we are aware that there is the Education Department's side of the question as well; we know that the choice of books must be extremely difficult, inasmuch as many of the arguments against the use of "Lorna Doone" would apply to thousands of other popular English stories. But the Department cannot expect to have its path entirely free from hardships. If it would but seek long enough it would find that there are modern English semi-classics that would at least fulfil more requirements than Blackmore's masterpiece can ever hope to do.

We trust our readers have perused and considered carefully Mr. John Galsworthy's appeal on behalf of Belgium which appeared in our issue of Saturday. The British Empire and the United States have both been exceedingly generous in the matter, but, as Mr. Galsworthy shows, the needs of this persecuted people are so wide that even the large amounts already subscribed from various quarters of the world seem tiny by comparison. A strong committee—with Lady Lugard doing perhaps the lion's share of the work—is striving to cope with the difficulty of making a shilling do the work of a five-pound note; and every trifle sent will be most gratefully received. Some useful contributions have gone from Hongkong—notably one of five hundred dollars from the Catholic Women's League concert fund a month ago. It should be possible for this Colony to keep up a regular contribution, if only a small one; and it has been suggested to us that boxes, corresponding to those placed in the tram cars might be instrumental in increasing the fund.

DAY BY DAY.

DON'T SLAM THE DOOR OF YOUR SYMPATHIES ON ANYONE—YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 83; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; Clear.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 44 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Luchow to-morrow.
Siberian and American Mails.—Closed per a.s. Chiyo Maru to-day at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Anhui to-day at 3 p.m.
Up to this Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Canton Insurance. —\$385, sales and sellers.
Indo-China. —\$97, sales and sellers.
Shell Transports 93/8.
Hongkong and K.W. and G. Co. Ltd. \$80, sales.
Peak Tramway (New). —80, cts. buyers.
Watsons. —\$8 60, buyers.
China and Manila. —S.S. Co. Ltd. \$4.00, sales and buyers.
Shanghai and Hongkong. —W. Co. Ltd. 35, buyers.
Luzons. —\$28, sellers.
Canton Insurance. —\$385, sales.
China Sugar. —\$115, sales and buyers.
Kung Yik. —Tls. 13.90, sales.
China and Manila. —\$4.00, sales and buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 15th anniversary of the massacre of missionaries in the Peking district by the Boxers.

Full Court of Appeal.
The next sitting of the Appeal Court of three Judges is fixed for Monday July 19.

Traffic Prosecutions.
During the month of May there were 204 prosecutions against chairs, rickshas and trucks for offences against the traffic regulations, and fines amounting to \$824.50 were imposed.

Accountants' Clothing Gone.
A Chinese accountant residing at Yee Yung Lane has complained to the police that someone entered his house through the door, which was open, and stole seven suits of clothing valued at \$34.

European Robbed.
Mr. Bishop, accountant of the South China Morning Post, has complained to the Police of the theft of \$170 from his jacket pocket. The jacket was hung over a chair at the Military Barracks, Queen's Road East, where he is residing.

Another Opium Seizure.
Detective Pincott with a party of Chinese police yesterday paid a visit to a cargo boat at Mongkok and found on board 435 lbs. of loose opium in eleven sacks. The drug is valued at \$4,350. The case was mentioned this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood who remanded it until to-morrow.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued today state:—

Parades.
(Central Police Station). Tuesday, June 8th.—Indian and Chinese Recruits Platoons, 5.30 p.m. Wednesday, June 9th.—Chinese Company, Rifle Exercises, 5.30 p.m. Friday, June 11th.—No. 1 Platoon, British Company, with Service Rifles, 5.30 p.m.

N. C. Officers.
The following N. C. Officers will parade under the A.S.P. on Thursday, June 10th, at 5.30 p.m. with Martins to be drawn from Store prior to the parade.—Inspector D'Almeida, Crown Sergeant F. O. Mow Fung, Silva-Netto, A. E. Alves, C. M. Alves, F. E. da Silva, Sergeants Hynes, Lammert, Wilkinson, Chinchen, J. M. Wong, On Heng Fan, Wei Wing Sam, Wong Kwong Tin, A. B. Saffad, Sirdar Khan, B. W. Tape. Leave from this parade should not be applied for.

Appointments.
The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police has approved the following appointments:—
A. B. Saffad to be Sergeant.
Sirdar Khan to be Sergeant.
B. W. Tape to be Store Sergeant.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

RUSSIAN SEA FIGHTING REPORTED.

Will Roumanian come in?

We wonder how much importance is to be attached to the somewhat enthusiastic pro-Allies demonstration in Bucharest. There was talk of Roumanian's "coming in" months ago, and so far, things have not got beyond the talk stage. Even before Turkey joined the enemy, Roumanian's adducing resources to those of the Allies would have constituted an immense gain: such gain as would have lain in her geographical position. At present the advantage would be many times multiplied, as may be seen from a glance at the map. Even as matters stand, the moral effect of her sympathy is not to be despised. The greater the number of neutral nations that openly express their detestation of Germany's plans and ambition, the better it is for us and the worse for Germany.

How are the Russians faring?

It is most difficult to get anything like a clear grasp of what is happening in Galicia and on the Baltic. We have plenty of stories of minor successes scored by our ally, but nothing seems conclusive. Perhaps one of the surest signs that she is not by any means getting the worst of the deal is to be found in the statement that Germany is using gas on the Galician front. It will have been noticed that it is only when the Prussians are driven to something like extremities that they seek to wipe out their enemy by this light and airy means. We were prepared by earlier wires for something in the nature of a sea fight in the Baltic, and from the message received a little before noon to-day, it would seem that the fight is now taking place, though no details are yet to hand, beyond the fact that three German warships have been either sunk or seriously damaged.

Activity of Italian Ships.
Nor is it only the Russians who are at work on the sea. The Italians have been pursuing the advantages already gained in the Dalmatian archipelago, harrying their enemy by destroying more observation stations. Further, they have bombarded the Cattaro-Ragusa railway, while a flotilla of destroyers has also bombarded Monte Falcone. This flotilla was fruitlessly attacked by aeroplanes—but the Austrian fleet did not put in an appearance. The question is, is there any longer an Austrian fleet? The few battleships that constituted the backbone of it were accounted for at a very early stage of the war by the French, some of its submarines and destroyers have since been very satisfactorily dealt with, and it will soon be a case of Puzzle: find the Austrian fleet. If things go on as well for Italy as at present we shall expect to be hearing directly of her ships' making a definite attack along the whole coast.

The American Note.

We had understood that the much talked-of American Note was there or thereabouts finished; but a later wire says that Dr. Wilson's indisposition prevents its completion. The question is, will it accomplish anything when it is completed? Germany knows perfectly well, within a little, the purport of it, and expresses her willingness to meet America halfway by—sinking a sugar ship and another seventeen trawlers! The delay in the States' taking some definite action and abiding by it will not increase her standing among the nations of the world; and, for her own reputation's sake, we would like to see her do something, and dispense with further temporising.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, Acting Police Sergeant W. Pincott charged the master of a cargo boat, with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master, by moving about the harbour, during prohibited hours. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

FROM THE PULPIT.

"God save the King"

A Sermon preached by the Bishop of Victoria on June 6 at the Cathedral. Samuel X. 24. "All the people stood and said God save the King." This is the first historical occasion when that phrase was used. Since then almost all Christian nations have used it as their national cry.

It means two things, Patriotism and Religion. Every one is born into one nation: some nation of which we are a subject that has the right to demand our services. We may be thankful that we belong to a nation that it is so easy to love. Lord Avebury says in "The use of Life" "The love of one's country elevates the conception of citizenship, raises it above the petty circle of personal and even family interests to the true width and splendour of National life. The real imperial spirit is not one of vain-glory, but is just pride in the extension of our language and literature: of our people and our commerce on land and sea: and a deep sense of the great responsibility thus imposed on us." The throne is the symbol of the nation's unity, the centre of its life and rallying point of its force. Loyalty to the Sovereign is a Christian duty which the New Testament puts before us. Our Lord said, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and St. Peter said "Honour the King."

To-day it is fitting that I should bring this subject before you because as you know in all the Churches in the Homeland an appeal is being made, either by the Archbishop of Canterbury or York to the people of England to make sacrifices for their country. Our patriotism does not prevent us admitting our nation's faults. There are many blots and stains on the pages of our history but in the main we may say that the British nation has endeavoured to maintain an ideal of truthfulness, tried to stand for freedom and fairplay and even our Kings have had to "Play the game." In a few days time we shall reach the seven hundredth anniversary of the signing of "Magna Charta." Our country to-day is confronted with mighty enemies, we respect their bravery and thoroughness of preparation, but we are called upon to fight materialism and fierce hatred and a determination to dominate the world. Therefore our patriotism is required as never before.

Dr. Robinson, Dean of Wells, put our duty in plain and forcible language when he said, on Good Friday last in Taunton Church,

"We see a whole nation first misled by false teachers then blinded by the lust of dominion and lastly maddened by a passionate hate. Our first and plain duty is to restrain the offender as 'we would be bound to restrain a criminal or a mad man in our midst at any cost to ourselves. Before any other consideration, comes this duty of rendering him powerless to do further harm. In the hands of our nation God has put the sword and we must spare neither the enemy's life nor our own until this fearful wrong is brought to an end. But this is not to hate our enemy. Thousands of the gentlest and tenderest hearts of all England are at this moment in the fighting line. Is it vindictiveness and hate that have brought them there? Can you not see the distinction that I would draw? Indignation is not the same as hatred, for when the enemy is wounded the very man who struck him down bends over him and has sometimes even lost his life in trying to bring him to a place of safety."

Our patriotism does not mean hatred of our enemy but it does mean service and sacrifice for our country. Every Briton who is worthy of the name would rather die ten times than see the women of England suffer as some of the women of Belgium have suffered.

In this day we are reminded of our Lord's commission to his disciples, on a former occasion he had told them to take no purse nor scrip but towards the end of His ministry we read in Luke 22, 36, "But now he that hath a purse let him take it and he that hath a sword let him sell his garment and buy one." The purse stands for our money and Mr. Lloyd

"IF THE KING MAKES WAR."

Fine Sentiment from former H. K. Governor's Colony.

"If the King makes war, we follow him. We are Mohammedans, and we pray that God may overthrow the enemies of the King." With these words, the Native Council of Lokoja, in Nigeria, forwarded a gift of £300 to Sir Frederick Lugard as a contribution towards the expenses of the campaign in the Cameroons. This joint of the Empire does not "break." Lokoja is a little place, but it speaks the voice of all the tribes and tongues over which the British flag flies. The Native Council has done its share in disappointing German hopes of rousing disaffection in the Empire or fomenting a Holy War of Islam. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

George has told us that this may be the main factor in deciding the war. Our nation now asks for our money, we should regulate our expenditure with the needs of our nation in our minds. At this point the Bishop made a quotation from "Papers for war time," No. 3 by Mrs. Paget, "Two things make peace, one externally, the other internally. They are militarism and luxury. While our men go forth to fight the one woman at home must finally crush the other. Extravagance in dress and food have become as competitive as our armaments, and if the budget for armaments has been in the hands of men, women have been chiefly responsible for the budget for luxury. We can at least lift this burden from the nation and the national character. During the last ten years we have seen an enormous increase in needless extravagance: dress alone has encouraged the most wasteful competition between woman and woman, class and class, each seeking to emulate and to surpass the other. War, with all its horror, has enabled us to find our oneness, and peace, with its undoubted temptations, must never again divide us. We learn prudence in a hard school under an austere master, but if we are to fulfil our part, our women must take their lessons seriously, binding them on about their necks, writing them on the tables of their hearts. Let them be known as the generation of housewives who lived and suffered through the war, and used its cruel lessons to win for our nation a new standard of simple, wholesome life, of simple wholesome work and simple wholesome amusement."

If our Lord told His disciples to sell their garments and buy a sword how much more should we be willing to part with our luxuries to provide the necessary munitions of war in such a time of crisis. When you sing God save the King remember it means devoted patriotism.

It also means Religion. The National Anthem is acknowledgment of God. "On Him our hopes we fix." Nations as well as individuals need to acknowledge God. We are too prone to forget God in the recoil from a narrow theology and insipid institutional religion; too many also themselves leave God out of their lives. The nation needs to repeat of this as God cannot use us even in a righteous cause unless our hearts are right with Him. We must have undoubted confidence in God and pray to him. The National Anthem is a prayer. The old Testament armies went forth to their battles in prayer. The Bishop of London has told us of the prayerfulness of so many men at the front and the Commander in Chief of the Naval forces; has stated that he values the prayers of the people at home. There is a solemn duty of intercession imposed upon all Christian people within the British Empire at this time. In Hongkong in this Church there is a daily service at 10.15, but the attendance is nothing like what it should be.

The Bishop having ended his sermon led the congregation in special prayer for the King, the soldiers and sailors, the wounded, the dying, the prisoners, for those in special peril or in positions of responsibility and for the nation, and concluded with a special remembrance of those who had laid down their lives for their country.

THE AUSTRALIAN
CONTINGENT.

Locally Known Officer's Praise

Not long ago telegrams appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* extolling the bravery and dash of the Australians, and it is now particularly interesting to have the fact not only confirmed, but enlarged upon, by one who saw as much as it was possible for anyone to see of what actually occurred.

A British naval officer, fairly well known in Hongkong, whose ship, a destroyer, was, and may be still, in the Dardanelles, writes very strongly in praise of the Australian contingent, the landing, and subsequent operations of whom he witnessed from a very short distance away. He says, "My word, but the Australians were fine. I felt proud I was a Briton. These fine fellows, as soon as the boat got ashore, threw off their haversacks, left their maxims and ammunition on the sand, swarmed up the cliffs with the cold steel, yelling like devils. They lost heavily, as they got in with the bayonet—D'ess them. They were glorious—absolutely full marks."

He also speaks very highly of the conduct of those of them who were wounded and taken on board his ship from off the shore. He, himself, was unburnt although within easy rifle range of the enemy, and apparently standing on the bridge the whole time. One bullet, he says, went through his sleeve, and another between his legs; and at one time, a bullet burst over his head "bullets came down with a sizzle, like hail."

ALLEGED FRAUD ON
THE ELECTRIC CO.Barber Accused of Ingenious
Trick.

An interesting and ingenious form of fraud was outlined this morning before Mr. Lindell at the Police Court, by Mr. Preston, of Messrs Johnson Stokes and Master, in the case of a barber in Morrison Road who is summoned for—that between April 30 and May 20 he fraudulently caused to be diverted and consumed certain electricity, the property of the H.K. Electric Co. Ltd.

Mr. Preston, prosecuting, informed his worship that a particularly bad case of fraud occurred near the Western Market, the cause of which at the outset was not apparent. Having searched out of doors for a case, without any success, attention was turned to the shops. Two employees of the complainant company went to the defendant's shop and inspected the meter. They found an adjustment of the wires effected, whereby the meter was cut out and did not register any current though the shop was brilliantly illuminated. One coolie remained in the shop while the other went in search of Mr. Petley and the foreman.

The defendant asked the waiting coolie what he wanted, and, learning what was the matter went to the meter to put things right. The coolie seized him and a struggle ensued, and though the defendant succeeded in disarranging the adjustment, the coolie made him replace it. The case was adjourned until Saturday.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Tons
	205	313	322	286	287	320	299	
Total to 7th inst.	2132							
Daily average	304.58							

WEEKS AND COMPANY,
LIMITED.Fifteenth Ordinary General
Meeting.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of Messrs. Weeks & Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the company, Shanghai on May 28. Mr. R. McEwen Dalgleish presided, and the other directors present were Messrs. S. E. Smalley, and L. J. Cubitt, with Mr. T. E. Trueman, secretary and general manager. The attendance represented 4,983 shares.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said: Gentlemen, the report and accounts have been circulated to shareholders and following the usual custom, with your permission, we will dispense with the formality of reading them, but I will read the auditors' report, which is as follows:—

"We have audited the above balance sheet and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. Stocks have been taken and valued by the heads of departments and are certified as correct by them and the general manager. In our opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books."

The year under review has been exceptional because of the unusual difficulties which have been created by the war. It has added very considerably to the laying down expenses, and the deliveries of certain goods have been curtailed and delayed. But notwithstanding all this, the year's working may be considered as very satisfactory. Our turnover has been well maintained, but some heavy expenses have been incurred which reduced our profit. Chief amongst the working account items are travelling expenses and exchange, which account for about \$10,000. The latter resulted from having to change our working rate from 73 to 71.

Profit & Loss Account.—It has been necessary to make a large allowance this year for bad and doubtful debts, but we have reason to believe some will be recovered. The balance at credit of property working account is very small, because the interest on cost of ground at Hankow and building in course of construction, has been debited to revenue, although it could have been capitalized by adding to the cost of the building. We preferred however, to treat it as an item of expense.

I will now ask you to turn to the balance sheet, and it will be noticed that the capital account has been slightly increased during the year.

The net liability to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is also very much higher than last year, brought about by heavier importations at a low rate of exchange. This increase in the overdraft is more than balanced by the stocks and sundry debtors, which are \$93,953.15 more than at February 28, 1914, while the overdraft is more by \$81,970.44:—

	1914.	1915.
Stock:—		
Shanghai	294,827.56	353,077.42
Hankow	53,083.31	85,398.83
Sundry debtors:—		
Shanghai	54,058.03	77,057.46
Hankow	3,535.42	3,773.76
	405,302.32	400,255.47
	405,302.32	405,302.32

Increase... \$93,953.15
Net overdraft with Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 84,756.25... 166,726.69
84,756.25... 81,970.44

Increase on stock and sundry debtors... \$11,982.71
Increase on overdraft. 81,970.44

During the year we have added another motor delivery van, which was found necessary to cope with the increased removal work and ordinary delivery. The building of our new premises at Hankow is in charge of Messrs. Moorhead and Halse, and satisfactory progress is being made.

PORTUGUESE LADY'S
DEATH.The Poor Lose a Generous
Friend.

The poor of the Colony have lost a friend in the death of Mrs. Helena Brandao Gomes, the wife of Dr. A. S. Gomes, which took place at her residence, 1, Ormsby Villas, Kowloon, yesterday.

The deceased lady had been a martyr to diabetes for a number of years, but only took to bed a few days before her demise. Mrs. Gomes, who was born in Macao, was a lady of particular accomplishment and was a linguist of merit. She was most generous to the poor, not only of her own nationality and religion, but to the poor generally. Her charitable work was performed without ostentation, and among the Catholic community she was very highly esteemed. At the Church of the Holy Rosary, Kowloon, which was a gift to the Catholics of Hongkong by the deceased lady's husband, a special Mass for the Dead was celebrated, this morning, there being a large attendance of sympathisers present.

Though Mrs. Gomes' son and daughter pre-deceased her, she leaves grand-children to mourn her loss along with her devoted husband.

The interment takes place at Happy Valley (the Catholic Cemetery) this evening, the cortege passing the Monument at six o'clock.

Before finally deciding upon the plans and specification, your Directors considered, very fully, several alternative proposals, and their selection of reinforced concrete was with a view to ultimate economy. The original cost is more than for ordinary brick and mortar, but a considerable saving is effected in maintenance, depreciation and insurance, which more than compensates for the first outlay.

The building will comprise a large store on the ground floor, and two handsome residential flats above, and a two storied godown at the rear.

It is expected that the store will be ready for occupation in the autumn, and all the buildings completed by January next.

Before proposing the first resolution I wish to point out that the amount \$25,976.40 shown on the front page of the report and accounts, as representing 6 per cent. dividend, is calculated upon the 21,647 shares issued up to February 28, but when the share register was closed the number of shares issued was increased to 21,702, consequently the dividend will amount to \$26,150.40, which leaves \$7,149.83 to be carried forward to new account.

In conclusion I might just mention that whilst your Directors do not recommend a bonus to the staff this year, they wish to place on record their full appreciation of the work done, and I can assure you our best thanks are due to Mr. Trueman in his capacity of manager for the very able way our business is run. Mr. Trueman in addition to his other duties has had the extra work of secretary to do in the absence of Mr. Sudd. There were no questions and the following resolutions were then carried:—

"That the report and accounts, as presented be passed."—Proposed by Mr. Cubitt, seconded by Mr. Cubitt.

"That a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. for the year, on 21,702 shares be paid, \$12,000 written off buildings account, and \$7,149.83 carried forward to new account."—Proposed by the Chairman seconded by Mr. Smalley.

"That Mr. R. McEwen Dalgleish be re-elected a director of the Company."—Proposed by Mr. McMurray, seconded by Mr. R. H. Gaskin.

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company."—Proposed by Mr. G. L. Carneiro seconded by Mr. C. Matthews.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAISY BUTTER	...	...	...	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	...	...	...	1.00
BUTTERCUP	...	...	...	.90
PASTRY	...	...	...	.80
CHEESE	...	...	...	.70

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and are in force on 24th May, 1915.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY. Situate at Caine Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, in 2 Lots

on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1915, at 3 o'clock p.m., by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

LOT No. 1 consists of:—All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 1405 together with the messuage and premises thereon known as No. 40 Caine Road.

LOT No. 2 consists of:—All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1405 together with the messuage and premises thereon known as No. 42 Caine Road.

The said premises are held for the term of 999 years from the 30th day of March, 1897 created therein by the Crown Lease of the said INLAND LOT No. 1405 dated the 28th day of September 1898 Subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to:—EWENS & NEEDHAM, Alexandra Building, Solicitors for the Vendor, or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "BENLOCH" From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th June will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd inst. or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th June, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents, Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Spacious Godown No. 10 Ice House Street. Apply to:—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.CANTON KOWLOON
RAILWAY.

SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

The Public is hereby notified that on and from Tuesday, June 15th, several important alterations and additions will be made in the Train Service. Three Express Trains will take the place of those now running, timing as under:—

Up Express Trains

Kowloon dep. 7.08 a.m.

12.05 p.m.

4.00 p.m.

Canton arr. 10.40 a.m.

3.40 p.m.

7.33 p.m.

Down Express Trains

Canton dep. 7.00 a.m.

12 noon

4.20 p.m.

Kowloon arr. 10.30 a.m.

3.32 p.m.

7.52 p.m.

Important alterations have also been made in the local train service.

For further particulars see Time Tables which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Offices Kowloon and Canton.

By order.

THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section.

Canton Kowloon Railway.

By order.

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.British Section,
Kowloon Canton Railway.

8th June, 1915.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THE Steamship "CHINA."

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board June 10th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered June 15th, 1915 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown June 13th, 1915 at 9 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before June 22nd, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized. E. C. MORRISON, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR

EXHIBIT AT THEIR

ART GALLERY

Alexandra Buildings.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.

FORTY-FIVE SELECTED

PICTURES

by E. KATO.

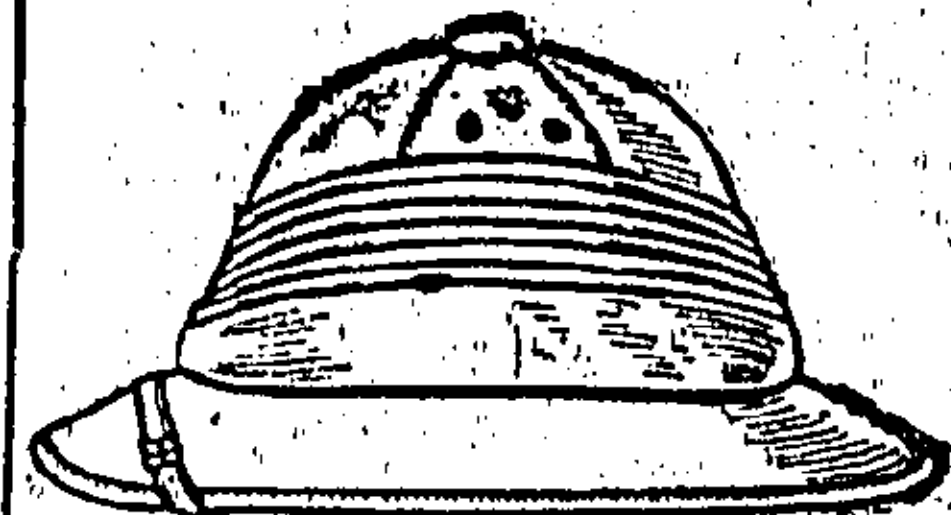
An inspection is cordially invited. KOMOR & KOMOR, Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

MACKINTOSH & CO.,
LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

SMART and SERVICEABLE

SUN HATS



From \$7.50 each.

16

DES VŒUX ROAD.

Wm. POWELL Ltd.

Telephone

346.

Guaranteed

SUN

HELMETS.

MADE BY



Prices \$8.50

\$10.00 \$11.50.

WM.

POWELL

LTD.

SOLE

AGENTS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S

RENOVED PIANOS

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

Eight of which have been supplied to the s.s. "AQUITANIA."

(BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER).

NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED.

ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL: 1322.

McCALLUM'S
Perfection
SCOTCH

D. & J.
McCALLUM'S
PERFECTION
SCOTCH.

IMITATED
BY
MANY.

EQUALLED
BY
NONE.

SOLE AGENTS:



GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA:
32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" con-
taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th June.	25th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched
for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 19th June.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be des-
patched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 8th June.The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched
for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 20th June.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 4, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 8th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 9th JUNE.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651. | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

JIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000 {THUR., 17th June at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500	{TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. {TUES., 29th June, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	{TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. {FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	{MONDAY, 14th June.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,000	{SATURDAY, 12th June.
KOBE & Yokohama	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500	{THURSDAY, 18th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Ohta T. 8,000	{TUESDAY, 20th June.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	{SUNDAY, 13th June, a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000	{WED., 16th June, a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	15th July
Kashima	21,000 "	29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba	12,500 "	29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	10th June at 4 p.m.
W'WEL, CHEFOO & T'SIN	Kueichow	11th June at noon.
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	12th June at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	15th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui"
and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow,"
"Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation,
with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the
State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service
between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong
for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking
Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern
China Ports.These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the
inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 38.

Hongkong 8th June, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilatjap	JAVA		S'HAJ	1st half June
Tjipanas	JAVA	4th June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tjitaroemx	JAVA	15th June	S'HAJ	2nd half June

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The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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[15]

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000—21 knots	Tuesday, 8th June, at noon.
First Class to London		£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York		£96.10.
" " " San Francisco	£45.	£68.

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STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans		22nd June at 11 a.m.
Empire	24th June	17th July
Eastern	15th July	9th Aug.
Aldenharn	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
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Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 8th June at 2.30 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 11th June at 2.30 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 15th June at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

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LOG BOOK.

New Rules for Panama

Canal Tolls.

The following official circular
is issued, dated March 10, 1915.(1) In accordance with a recent
decision of the attorney general
of the United States, no Panama
canal tolls may be demanded or
collected which aggregate more
than \$1.25 per ton or be less than
75 cents per ton, upon the net
registered tonnage as measured
under the statutes of the United
States, upon any vessel of com-
merce or other vessel such as
army and navy transports, colliers,
hospital ships and supply ships,
which may be classified for the
payment of tolls upon the same
basis of measurement as com-
mercial vessels.(2) The tolls, however, for the
above mentioned vessels, when
carrying cargo or passengers,
shall still be reckoned upon their
net tonnage as obtained by
the Panama canal rules of mea-
surement, including deck loads,
at \$1.20 per net ton; provided
that if the sum obtained by mul-
tiplying the net tonnage thus ob-
tained by the canal rules of mea-
surement by \$1.20 exceeds the
sum obtained by multiplying the
net registered tonnage, as ob-
tained by the United States
statutes, by \$1.25, the excess is
uncollectible.(3) In accordance with the
same decision, vessels included
under paragraph 1 can not be
charged less than 75 cents per
net registered ton as obtained
by the United States statutes;
hence, when they are in ballast
and do not carry cargo or pas-
sengers, the tolls shall be reckon-
ed upon their net tonnage as
obtained by the Panama canal
rules of measurement, at
72 cents per net ton; pro-
vided, that if the sum obtain-
ed by multiplying the Panama
canal net tonnage by 72 cents,
be less than that obtained by
multiplying their United States
registered tonnage, or its equival-
ent, by 75 cents, the large sum
shall be collected.(4) Referring to the proclama-
tion of the president dated Novem-
ber 13, 1912, fixing Panama canal
rates, to the decision of the
attorney general reference thereto,
and subject to the conditions set
forth in the foregoing paragraphs,
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the rates of toll
for vessels using the Panama
canal will be as follows:Rule 1. On merchant vessels
carrying passengers or cargo,
\$1.20 per net vessel ton—each
100 cubic feet—of actual earning
capacity.Rule 2. On vessels in ballast
without passengers or cargo, 72
cents, per net vessel ton—each
100 cubic feet—of actual earning
capacity.Rule 3. Upon naval vessels,
other than transports, colliers,
hospital ships and supply ships,
50 cents, per displacement ton.Rule 4. Upon army and navy
transports, colliers, hospital ships
and supply ships, \$1.20 per net
ton, the vessel to be measured by
the same rules as are employed
in determining the net tonnage
of merchant vessels, under the
Panama canal rules of measure-
ment.(5) From the foregoing it will
be seen that, before the proper
tolls can be levied, it will be
necessary for the admessurers at
the canal to know both (a) the
net registered tonnage, or the
equivalent thereof, of every vessel
using it, domestic and foreign, in
accordance with the United States
statutes for estimating net regis-
tered tonnage, and (b) the Pan-
ama canal net tonnage, as shown
on her Panama canal certificate
of measurement. The official
papers carried by a United States
commercial vessel, in the form
of her register or enrollment, will
give (a) her net registered tonnage,
and in her case no further steps
will be necessary; but every fore-
ign vessel, and every domestic
vessel such as transports, colliers,
supply and hospital ships, should
obtain (a) a certificate from any
official who may be authorized to
issue it, specifying her net ton-
nage in accordance with the
United States statutes; otherwise,
she will of necessity be delayed
in canal waters pending remea-
surement for this purpose.

(Continued on page 10.)

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon Haddock, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hangsang	Wed., 9th June at 10 light
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Laisang	Thur., 10th June at 10 light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Thur., 10th June at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Fri., 11th June at 10 light
MANILA	Yunsang	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Cebu	Kutsang	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 19th June at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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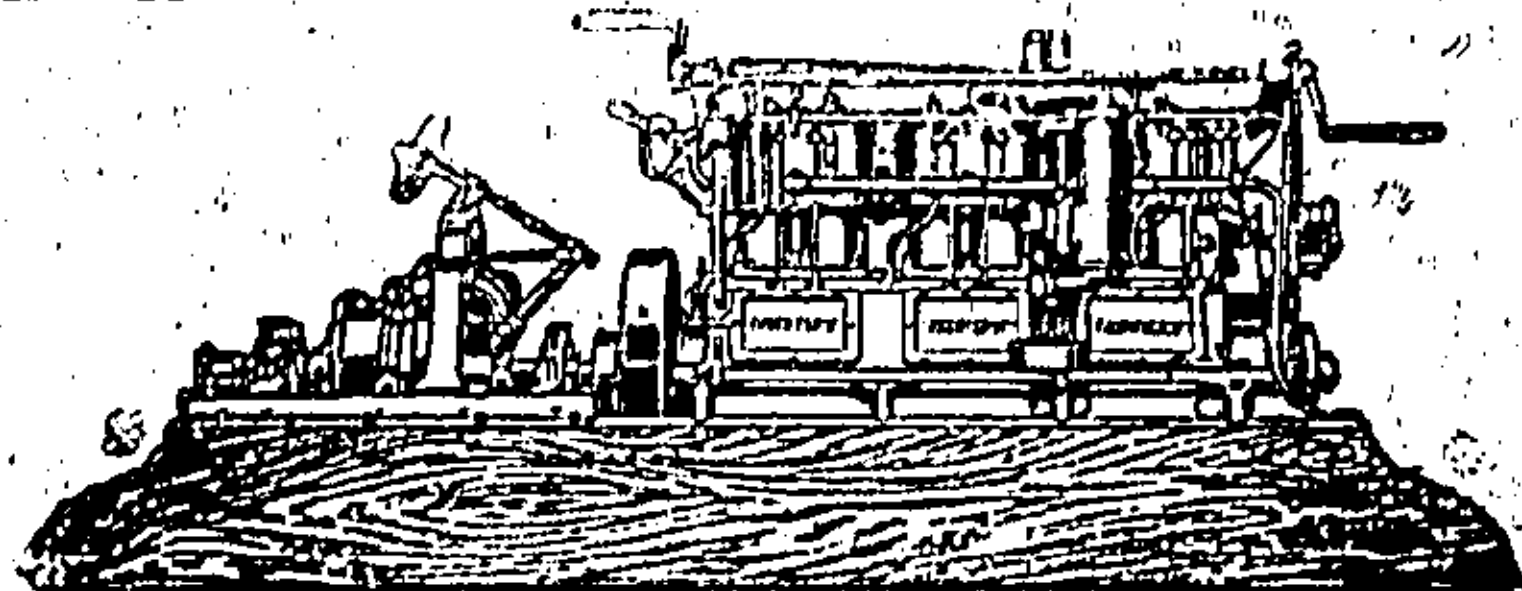
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Marseilles via Ports	Cordillere	M. M.	12, June
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	17, June
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	18, June
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	19, June
London & Liverpool	Netherby Hall	H. L. L.	24, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & New York via Suez	Tuscan P.	B. L. L.	10, June
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	15, June
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	22, June
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don & Co.	Kathiawar	B. L.	23, June
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald	D. & Co.	5, in July
South A'oa Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'cisco via M'ia & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	22, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Karmala	P. & O.	8, June
Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	8, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	11, June
B'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	12, June
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	12, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, June
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M.	14, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	15, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19, June
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, June
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	20, June

African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
Shanghai	Tiipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tiilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiimanoeck	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

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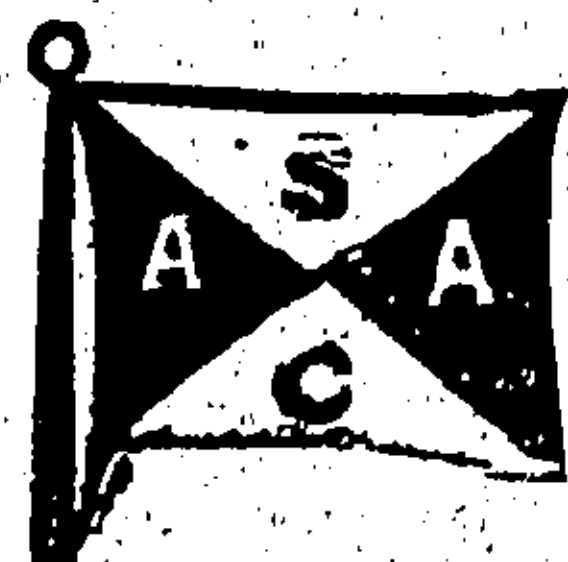
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Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



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MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian & Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine Ports on the 22nd May and may be expected to arrive on or about June 16.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA will sail from Manila on Sunday morning and is due to arrive at Hongkong on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst. at daylight.

The P. M. s.s. MANOHURA sailed from Yokohama on Thursday, June 3, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to these, LUZON MAIL of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line, due to arrive at Hongkong on the 11th inst.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTAGLE left Vancouver B. C. on the 2nd June, p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 25th June.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.

The L. L. s.s. INDRASANA from Vladivostok for Shanghai is due at Hongkong on July, leaves for New York. The s.s. ITOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 30th May and may be expected here on or about the 15th June.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tijlatjap, Dut. s.s. 3,860, F. V. Schermerbeek, 25th ult.,—Java, Gen.—J.C.J. L.

Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,200, H. Tada, 25th ult.,—Calcutta, 12th ult., Gen.—N.Y.K.

Kohina Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,854, Yamaabita 30th May—Moji, 23rd May, Coal—M. B. H.

Brisbane, Br. s.s. 715, J. Salmer, 30th May—Cebu, 25th May—Balast—O. Clark.

Dunoon, Br. s.s. 3,403, A. Munro, 31st May—Calcutta, 16th May, General—D. S. & Co.

Providence, Norw. s.s. 693, M. G. Steen, 31st May—Sydney, 8th May, Balast—T. & Co.

Unaki Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,993, G. Kamasaki, 1st inst.—Wakamatsu, 25th ult., Coal—M.B.K.

Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,340, J. Fraser, 2nd inst.—Saigon, 29th ult., General—China.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,352, G. H. Pennefather, 4th inst.—Manila, Gen.—B. & S.

Sotun, Norw. s.s. 855, D. H. H. H. H. 3rd inst.—Bangkok, 27th ult., Rice—T. & Co.

Tuscan Prince, Br. s.s. 3,293, M. V. Burwash, 4th inst.—Keelung, 2nd inst., Gen.—B. L.

Kaifong, Br. s.s. 987, J. B. Evans, 5th inst.—Hobson, 4th inst., General—B. & S.

Lalsang, Br. s.s. 2,224, Mooney, 4th inst.—Singapore, 30th ult., General—J. M. & Co.

Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,036, K. Hori, 5th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst., General—O.S.K.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 6th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst., Gen.—D. & Co.

Hue, Fr. s.s. 703, A. Cornelison, 6th inst.—Chingwantao, 30th ult., Coal—A. R. Marry.

Tansan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,292, Nishikawa, 6th inst.—Chingwantao, 31st ult.—D. & Co.

Hapala Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,947, N. Kawatama, 6th inst.—Calcutta, Gen.—D. & Co.

Mexico City, Br. s.s. N. A. Starkey, 6th inst.—Saigon, 2nd inst., Rice—Order.

Robert Doller, Am. s.s. R. L. Morton, 6th inst.—Manila, Gen.—D. Co.

Tiipanas, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. de Laugel, 6th inst.—Java, Sugar—J.C.J. L.

Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,311, Rees Lewis, 6th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst., Rice—B. & S.

Taksang, Br. s.s. 977, Matthews, General.—Haiphong, 3rd inst., 7th inst.—J. M. & Co.

Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 7th inst.—Moji, 2nd inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

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Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	Netherby Hall	24th June.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Rangoon	26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1915

General Agents.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL"

5,933 tons, will be despatched as above on Thursday, 8th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to:—

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General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

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All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE, HEADSTAY	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT CENTRAL SPRING TIES	RISE OF TIDE	SLIPWAY
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	85' top 170' bottom	20'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	217	24'	15' 5"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	214	24'	15' 5"	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240	24'	15'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	230	24'	15'	7' 6"	
WAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmothen Dock	450	44'	20'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	410	44'	23'	7' 6"	
Lambert Dock	311	44'	10'	7' 6"	

OFFICE: KOWLOON.
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R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE,
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

SWEDEN'S ATTITUDE.
Sir,—With reference to your note in yesterday's issue, entitled "The attitude of Sweden," allow me to occupy a few lines of your valuable space to correct a few mis-statements, not by yourself, but, as I understand, by a countryman of mine, Professor Hjarne.

The worthy gentleman is a professor in history at the university of Upsala and I am sure he would do his countrymen an uncommon great service if he kept to the history of olden times instead of, like another great Swedish agitator Dr. Swan Hedin, muddle with the history which is now made on the battlefields of Europe.

It seems that these gentlemen have made it their object in life to let the world at large know that the Swedes are most pro-German and that it is their sacred duty to draw the sword for that country.

Let me then tell you that, apart from the clique of some officers and members of the so-called nobility, in name as well as origin German, and always and especially in matters of the disgusting and ultra German "Down-plebs-here-to-nes-a-superior-article" type, Swedes are as a rule, if not exactly anti-German, at any rate most anti-Prussian.

Down-plebs-here-to-nes-a-superior-article type, Swedes are as a rule, if not exactly anti-German, at any rate most anti-Prussian. The last two decades of incessant hard fight which the democratic party has had to put up against the threatening Prussianification of our institutions, proves more than words that the majority of the race has no use for that kind of "Kultur".

Russia is the bugbear by whose terrific name the babies in the cradle are kept quiet, and unbalanced youngsters are made to sing patriotic songs, and by that name no doubt a grand agitation for the benefit of a certain nation is now kept alive by gentlemen of the stamp named.

But level-headed men have long since placed the stories about our "arch enemy" amongst the tales of the nursery and many of them have studied history in other than home-made books and found, no doubt to their great astonishment, that out of some eight wars between Russia and Sweden, the latter country has commenced and been the direct cause to at least six.

Apart from other feelings it would be difficult to see what gain Scandinavia in general and Sweden in particular could have of a German victory.

It is not so very long ago since nearly every business, wholesale as well as retail, was in the hands of the Germans in our country and the name of "German" had almost been synonymous with "Jew" in the popular sense of this word. It is not likely that men have forgotten those days, nor the enormous labour and sacrifice it took us to become masters in our own house. There is hardly a Swede, I venture, who has not heard, and had to swallow, with more or less grace, the beautiful German epithet of "Die dummen Schweden." Aye, and "dumm" they would be if they followed the agitators of the stamp of Professor Hjarne.

Right up to the time of the war we were in anything but glorious dependence of the German "kaufman" and his agents. Through his cheap wares and, we admit it, superior business qualifications, coupled with a less scrupulous conscience, we were beaten in almost every field, where good workmanship and honest articles were not absolutely required.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITING.

Extensive Exhibition of Apparatus in Court.

A primitive, but apparently efficient, coin-making outfit, with moulds, silver plating baths, batteries and some unfinished coin, was exhibited in the police court this morning, when, a Chinese man and woman were charged with being in possession of the implements, and with making and being in possession of counterfeit Hongkong and Chinese money. In some of the moulds, were coin which had just been cast.

Inspector M. O. Sullivan was in charge of the case.

Mr. E. R. Dover, Government analyst, said that five moulds were adapted for making Hongkong ten cent pieces, and two other for making Chinese twenty cent pieces. Bases submitted to him contained potassium cyanide solution, very commonly used in the electro deposition of silver for plating purposes, while various bottles contained, plaster of Paris, sulphuric acid and nitric acids and potassium cyanide. He had also shown him quantities of tin and antimony. It appeared to him that the articles were being used to mould coins out of tin and afterwards to plate them. The whole apparatus was complete and there was nothing wanting to perform the operation.

P. S. Cockle said that at about 10 p.m. on May 25 at 24, San Fat Street, he executed a search warrant. On entering he saw the woman sitting on some steps in the kitchen, and the man came out of a cubicle next to the kitchen. The defendants were taken by surprise, entry being effected by coming over the verandahs from No. 18 and entering the verandah of No. 24. It was in two cubicles from which the male defendant was seen to emerge that the various articles were found.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

KILLED AT THE FRONT.

Young Hongkong Man Stain in the Trenches.

It is reported that Mr. E. L. Braga, one of the local men who formed the Hongkong contingent, has been killed at the front.

The deceased gentleman, who is the grandson of an old Hongkong resident who finally settled in England, came out from home a few years ago to enter the employ of Messrs. Shaw, Tomes. He was a well known cricketer and very popular among the youth of the Colony. His father is a doctor residing in England but he had many relatives in the Colony, including Mr. J. P. Braga.

BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS BUILDING FUND.

(Subscription List No. 5.)

British American Tobacco Company	...	\$50
Mr. R. D. Harvey	...	10
Mr. P. H. Holyoak	...	25
Hongkong Volunteer Scouts	...	21
The Sincere Co., Ltd.	...	10

Previously acknowledged 3,474

\$3,500

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

N. J. STABB.

Hon. Treasurer.

But, "nous avons change tout cela" or at any rate the war will do it and I think it must be a very bigoted Swede indeed who refuses to see that his land, depending as it does, almost as much as the British Isles, on its overseas trade and ready sale of its industries, has every cause to fear a German victory.

Yours etc.,
A. SWEDEN.
Hongkong, June 8, 1915.

RAT-TRAPS AND RED-TAPE.

Within 1000 miles of P. was a store, in which a large quantity of military clothing was kept, pending emergencies; and to keep down the rats there was a cat, for which a small subsistence allowance was drawn monthly.

Retrenchment, however, was the order of the day, and the officer in charge was ordered to indent for "Traps, rat, wire, iron galvanised, Mark I., in the proportion of one to every 100 suits of clothing."

In the "Changes in War Material" an elaborate picture and description of the above trap appeared, and the cat was declared obsolete and was handed over to the Commissariat Department to be sold. The number of traps, according to the above proportion, was found to be 19.3, and accordingly 20 traps were demanded. The indent came back with one trap disallowed, but, by way of consolation, it was stated "that fractions of a trap exceeding .5 would be considered as a whole trap." Thereupon the Officer in charge of the clothing store pointed out that the odd .33 suits of clothing would be at the mercy of the rats, but without avail.

The 10 traps duly arrived, and a return, Army Form "X" 1093, was ordered to be submitted monthly. The return in question was arranged in bird-cage form, and was a masterpiece of its kind, showing at a glance the amount of clothing in store, the cubic measurement of each room, the number of traps in hand, and the number of rats caught each day. Mice were to be shown under "Remarks." The percentage of rats caught to suits of clothing, rats to traps, was to be marginally noted.

As it was found that the Officer in charge of the Clothing Store might endeavour to take credit for mice as rats, the measurement of the animals caught were ordered to be inserted, and the Officer in charge was authorised to demand "a suitable service measuring rod for the purpose."

The Officer in charge of the Clothing Store, anxious to show the keen interest he took in the matter, demanded "gauges, measuring cartridges and live shell," which would enable measurements to be taken to 1/1000th of an inch.

The Authorities pointed out in reply that these gauges were fitted with gun-metal screws, and intended for measuring explosive articles only—"a condition presumably not applying to rats"—and that their use with articles of a non-explosive character would therefore be "highly irregular if not dangerous," and that the operation must in any case be carried out under magazine regulations, with felt slippers, in an isolated building, 400 yards from a road. "A plan of the locality was to be submitted."

An application that the term "live shell" might be extended to include "live rats" was rejected, and it was suggested that an ordinary 2 foot rule would be sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

This was accordingly demanded, but elicited the reply that "these stores formed part of chests, tool, carpenters', which were only allowed at stations for which carpenters' shops were authorised."

A strong case accordingly made out for the erection of a carpenters' shop, which was sanctioned at a cost of some hundreds of pounds.

Meanwhile, the Officer in charge of the store acknowledged the receipt of the traps, and requested instructions as to how they were to be set. The reply came that "the matter had been under consideration, and instructions would shortly be published."

The first monthly return showed several suits of clothes destroyed by rats.

The Authorities gave evidence of the energy they have always displayed on an emergency, and a very complete pamphlet was issued within a month, in which the mining of the iron, drawing out into wire, method of galvanising, manufacture into traps, and system of inspecting, testing, and passing into the service were exhaustively dilated on, and profusely illustrated.

Nevertheless, the second return was like the first. "Were the instructions regarding the setting of traps strictly carried out?" "Yes"; the clothing destroyed was doubtless part of that for which traps were disallowed, was the triumphant rejoinder. Another trap was allowed, but it was in contemplation to make a corresponding increase to the suits in store of 67 suits.

The third return showed rats caught "Nil", and more clothing destroyed.

A Mark II. trap was introduced, which differed from Mark I, in that the wire was not galvanised, and the iron was obtained from Germany.

No rats were caught, and further destruction of clothing. "None but men of superior intelligence were to be permitted to touch the traps, and a Warrant Officer was to be struck off duty and detailed to instruct them. A return was to be submitted monthly to show the number of men instructed."

In selecting the Warrant Officer the claims of a man who had caught bandicoots in India were ignored, and the opportunity of infusing fresh blood into this important service was neglected. The grievance was duly aired in a military contemporary.

The worthy soldier who was selected elaborated a drill in accordance with the "spirit of the instructions," which, after various extensory motions, to develop the trap-setting muscles, commenced with "Take up traps," and ended with "Ease springs."

Badges in gold and worsted of crossed rats' tails were authorised to be worn by men who attained a certain stage of proficiency in trap-setting.

Still no rats were caught, and the destruction of clothing continued.

"The return showing number of men instructed was to be submitted in duplicate once a week." Even this failed to produce an improvement.

It was suddenly discovered that the traps, though officially known as "trap, rat, wire, iron galvanised, Mark II," was in fact made of un-galvanised iron. The responsibility for this blunder could not be brought home to anyone, but after some discussion the nomenclature was amended, and "Changes in War Material" were ordered to be at once corrected accordingly, and a certificate furnished. The amendment was made retrospective and past returns were ordered to be re-submitted.

They were still found to be blank, and no improvement ensued. The Authorities were reluctantly compelled to admit that the traps had not answered their expectations, and that there appeared to be no fault in the traps or their setting, and enquired incidentally what bait was used. The Officer in charge of the clothing store pointed out that no allowance was made for bait in the regulations, and that he could not be expected to provide it out of his own pocket.

In the end the cat was re-introduced into the Service, and "was to be strictly adhered to for the purpose of catching rats." The traps were ordered to be retained "for instructing purposes only."

—Army and Navy Gazette.

SHANGHAI BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Rules Submitted at Meeting.

The following rules were drafted by the Provisional Committee of the newly formed British Chamber of Commerce and were submitted at a general meeting of members for approval:—

1.—That the Chamber be styled "The British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai)."

2.—That the object of the Chamber shall be—

(a) To watch over and protect the general interests of British commerce;

(b) To collect information on all matters of interest to the British mercantile community;

(c) To use every means within its power for the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, the promotion and extension of British interests and to bring about co-operation of British Merchants in China in all matters relating to the trade of the British Empire;

(d) To communicate with authorities and others thereupon;

(e) To form a code of practice whereby the transactions of business may be simplified and facilitated;

(f) To receive references;

(g) To arbitrate between disputants—the decisions in such cases being recorded for future guidance.

3.—British firms or subjects engaged in business in China are eligible for membership.

For the purpose of these Rules—by a "British firm" is meant either a Joint Stock Company registered in some part of the British Empire or subject to the jurisdiction of some British Court, or else, two or more British subjects jointly engaged in independent business, of recognized British nationality and subject to some British Court. No partnership, which is not predominantly British in capital and control will be recognized as eligible for membership.

Neither British representatives of alien firms nor alien representatives of British firms are eligible for membership.

4.—That the entrance fee of members shall be Tls. 30 and the subscription Tls. 30 per annum.

Associate Members shall be admitted on payment of a subscription of Tls. 15 per annum, and without entrance fee.

Associate Members shall include British subjects employed in British firms who are already members of the Chamber and such Associated Members may take part in all discussions of the Chamber but shall not be entitled to vote.

5.—Candidates for membership shall be recommended by two members and the application form shall be presented to the General Committee for approval.

6.—That voting by members whose subscriptions are in arrears, be not allowed, and that not more than one member of the same firm be allowed to vote on the same occasion.

7.—Any member losing the necessary qualification (see Rule 3) shall, ipso facto, cease to be a member.

8.—A member being guilty of any action which, in the opinion of the Committee, is a gross violation of British trade interests, may be expelled from the Chamber on the proposition of the Committee, communicated to all the members, and considered at a General Meeting, provided that not fewer than two-thirds of these present vote for the expulsion.

9.—That any number of members, not less than twelve, shall be held to constitute a General Meeting and/or a Special General Meeting in conformity with the rules of the Chamber.

10.—That the business and funds of the Chamber be managed by a Committee to be elected at the Annual General Meeting of members. That the Committee shall consist of not fewer than eight and not more than twelve members, who shall immediately after election proceed to elect two of their members as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Chamber. In the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman the Committee shall elect another Chairman from the Committee. Six members of Committee to form a quorum, and the Chairman for the time being to have a casting vote in case of equality in addition to his own. Should the members in General Meeting omit to elect a Committee the retiring Committee will remain in office.

11.—That the Committee shall meet at such times as may be necessary for the transaction of business or at other times, when summoned by the Chairman or any three members of the Committee, and the minutes and proceedings shall be open to the inspection of members of the Chamber, excepting in such cases as the Committee may, in their discretion, decide to temporarily withhold.

12.—That in case of a vacancy in the Committee, it shall be filled up pro tempore by the Committee; and that they have the power to appoint Sub-Committees from their own number for any purpose whatever, and to elect other members of the Chamber to serve with them on these Sub-Committees.

Each Sub-Committee shall elect its own Chairman and the Secretary of the Chamber shall act as such of their meetings as he may be requested to attend.

The minutes of the Sub-Committees shall in all cases be recorded in special minute books and shall be read at the following meeting of the Committee, for confirmation or otherwise.

13.—That a paid Secretary be employed by the Committee.

14.—That the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber be held in the month of March of each year, or as soon after as may be convenient, to pass the Report and Accounts of the Committee and for transacting such other business as may arise. Special General Meetings shall be called by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, on the requisition of any five members of the Chamber, to be held within ten days subsequent to the receipt of such requisition.

15.—That the Committee be empowered to frame By-laws, which shall at once come into force, but must be presented for confirmation at the next ensuing General Meeting of the Chamber, and, being so confirmed, shall be equally binding with these rules upon all members.

16.—That a yearly report of the proceedings of the Chamber be printed and circulated to members.

17.—That all disbursements shall be made at the discretion of the Committee on orders signed by the Secretary, and all accounts shall be duly audited by a member of the Chamber.

18.—That the above Rules be added to or altered only by a majority of the members of the Chamber present at a General Meeting, ten days' notice having been given of such proposed addition or alteration.

19.—That the Chamber will undertake the arbitration of any dispute in commercial matters that may be submitted to them should both parties to the dispute sign the special form provided by the Chamber, agreeing to abide by the decision of the two

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:—

Joined.
The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1856 Private A Place to Right Section M.G. Co. No. 1857 Private S.V. Monteiro to Right Section M.G. Co.

Resignation.
No. 1475 Pte. A. Hardman is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 8. 6.15.

Leave.
Sergt. R.C. Barlow is granted leave of absence from 16. 6.15 to 10. 3.16.

Parades.
Parades for Wednesday, 9th instant, 7.00 a.m. Signalling Section—Signalling Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder Nil.

On duty at Headquarters. From 7 a.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 10th inst. No. 4 Sec. Scouts Co. From 7 a.m. 10th to 7 a.m. 11th instant. Centre Sec. M.G. Co.

At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until 12th inst. Right Section M.G. Co. Officer in charge, Lieut. C. Smith.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp) On duty until 12th inst. H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Dandy. Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Sorby.

Note. Commencing to-morrow, 9th inst., the guard for the Detention Camp will parade at the Ferry Wharf at 6.20 p.m. and cross to Kowloon by the 6.25 p.m. ferry. The Detention Camp guard and the Gun Club Hill picket will travel from Kowloon to Hongkong by the first available ferry each morning. The Star Ferry Co. have kindly promised to convey these guards free, but only on condition that they travel altogether, under command of an Officer.

MR. A. E. RATCLIFFE.

The many friends in Shanghai of Mr. Albert E. Ratcliffe, who was reported to have been killed in action with the British Expeditionary Force in France on April 18 says the N. J. Daily News, will be glad to hear that, although seriously wounded, his recovery is hoped for. A letter has been received by Mr. Ratcliffe's mother from the Royal Pindi British General Hospital near Boulogne, France, stating that Mr. Ratcliffe, who joined the 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, has been wounded in the head and left foot, and sent to that hospital, where he is receiving the best of treatment and wants for nothing. Mr. Ratcliffe was unable to write himself, but a lady who visits the wounded conveyed a message to his mother. The letter is dated May 5, and it is stated that Mr. Ratcliffe was then astonishingly calm and collected, considering his wounds.

Causing an Obstruction.

At the Police Court, this morning four ricksha coolies were prosecuted by Mr. J. Teynan, Kowloon, for causing an obstruction and soliciting fares, at the Star Ferry pier on Sunday morning May 30. They were fined \$3 each.

Alleged Seditious Publication.

This morning at the Police Court an Indian was charged with having a seditious publication in his possession. He was remanded until to-morrow.

members of the Chamber who shall be appointed Arbitrators in the case, an umpire being named as referee in the event of the two Arbitrators failing to agree in the decision of the case. The fees to be in accordance with a scale which the Committee shall from time to time fix.

20.—That the foregoing Rules be printed, and a copy forwarded to each member on admission.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

A Valuable Collection of
Antique China & Curios

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from Messrs.
Kwong Yung & Co. to sell by
Public Auction on

Wednesday & Thursday,
the 9th & 10th June, 1915,
commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his
Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Valuable Collection of
Antique China & Curios from
Sung to Ming Dynasties and
Kanghi to Tchowk Periods,
comprising—

5-Coloured, 3-Coloured & Blue
& White Vases, Plates, Bowls,
Incense Burners, Figures, etc.
Sang-Je-houf Vases, White
"Goddess of Mercy" (Ming).
Fine Crystal Vases & Snuff
Bottles.

Green & Red Jade Ornaments,
Soochow Redwood, Screens
Inlaid with 5-Coloured & Blue
& White Kanghi & Kienlung
Plaques, Porcelain Pictures In-
laid in Wood, etc., etc.

A Few Pieces of Finely Carved
Soochow Redwood.

N.B.—The Undersigned will
give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to
the genuineness of the articles
offered.

Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Saturday, the
5th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO
and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMO MARU"
having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and deliv-
ery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before noon, to-
day.

Goods not cleared by the 13th
June, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignee's and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

NOTICES

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
unadulterated.

Present price,—

"COMET,"

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE,"

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,
168 Des Voeux Road, Cen
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market).

KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Voeux Road, West.

Don't forget after the Show
Brer, and Light Refreshments
at LEXANDRA CAFE,
Oper Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 8th June, 1915.

[The Thrilling Detective Dramas.
HARRY THE SWELL
and

ON THE SANTA F. E. TRAIL.

Latest Gazettes,
Comic, Interesting & Historical Pictures.

FRIDAY, 11th June,

7th & 8th Episodes

of the
"PERILS OF PAULINE"

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing MONDAY, 7th June.

of the most thrilling and wonderful drama produced
THE ADVENTURES OF KATHLYN, in 13 SERIES
27 parts 27,000 feet.

Monday 7th and Tuesday 8th June

1st and 2nd SERIES.

Wednesday 9th, Thursday 10th and Friday 11th June

3rd and 4th SERIES.

Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th June

5th and 6th SERIES.

Monday 14th and Tuesday 15th June

6th and 7th SERIES.

also a fine set of KEYSTONE COMEDIES will be screened.

Further SERIES of the Adventures of Kathlyn will follow soon.
Watch for date.

NOTICES.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT
FIT.

Established 1900.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS
Factory at Yau-mai.

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in
this class of Goods. Our Fruit
& Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick.
Our Syrup is prepared from the best
quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to our business and sanitary
arrangements.

INSURING A REGIMENT.

City of Toronto's Provision for
its Men at the Front.

Hartford (Connecticut). April
12. An interesting situation came
to light here to-day when it was
made public that one of the lar-
gest life insurance companies of
this city has insured at its regu-
lar rates an entire regiment of
Canadian soldiers and half of
another, portions of the second
Expeditionary Force being sent to
Europe.

The 1,150 men to whom policies
are issued are citizens of the city
of Toronto, and the expense of
the policies, which are twenty
year endowments at 1,000 dollars
(\$200) each, will be born by the
city for three years. At the end
of that time the policies can be
allowed to lapse, or can be kept
in force by having the men make
their own payments.

This is believed to be the first
time that an insurance company
has written insurance on an or-
ganized body of troops about to
go into battle together.

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

Hongkong, 18th July, 913.

GERMANY'S 3,000,000.

1,800,000 Believed to be on
the Western Front.

Paris, April 23.—It is
generally thought that the Ger-
mans are operating with a
total of 75 army corps, of which
45 are fighting the French and
British and 30 the Russians. Ten
of these 30 corps have been sent
to the Carpathians and the Buko-
wina to support what remains of
the 24 Austrian corps.

Twenty other German corps
are in Poland and Eastern Prussia
guarding the direct roads to
Berlin. No fixed opinion has been
formed as to the sphere of activity
of the six or eight German army
corps of new formation, but it is
thought in any case, that no Ger-
man reinforcements for Austria
have been taken from the army
in Poland, which remains intact.

[Seventy-five army corps would
total 3,000,000, of which 1,800,000
would be on the Western front.]

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Best Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	1b. 19
"Prime Out—	21
"Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	19
"Roast—Shiu	17
"Breast—Ngau Lam	17
"Soup—Tong Yuk	15
"Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
"do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lan	30
"Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
"Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
"do.—Ham Ngau Li	60
"Head—Ngau Tau	1b. 14
"Heart—Ngau Sum	20
"Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
"Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11
"Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11
"Tail—Ngau Mei	18
"Liver—Ngau Kon	1b. 13
"Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	8
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Poi Kwat	1b. 25
"Leg—Young Poi	25
"Shoulder—Young Shau	24
"Saddle—	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	27
"Brains—Chu No	per set 24
"Feet—Chu Keuk	1b. 13
"Fry—Chu Chap	15
"Head—Chu Tau	16
"Heart—Chu Sam	each 11
"Kidneys—Chu Yiu	18
"Liver—Chu Kon	1b. 28
Pork, Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	24
"Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	28
"Leg—Chu Pai	20
"Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set 60
"Heart—Young Sam	each 8
"Kidneys—Young Yiu	12
"Liver—Young Kon	1b. 22
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
"Mutton—Shang Young Yau	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19
"Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20
Lard—Chu Yau	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	1b. 35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34
Ducks—Ap	32
Doves—Pan Kan	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
"(fresh)—	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	1b. 42
"Heinan—Hoi Nam Kai	40
Geesse—Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28
"Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap,	25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kang	1b. 60
"Hen—Na	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75
Quail—Om Chun	25
Partridges—Che Ku	65

FISH:

Barbel—Ka Yu	1b. 18
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	14
Crabs—Hoi	28
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13
"Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	18
Herrings—Tso Pak	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Loabsters—Lung Ha	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	32
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	32
Millet—Chai Yu	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	12
Perch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	15
Roach—Chun Yu	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	30
Shark—Sha Yu	7
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	26
Tench—Wan Yu	16
Turbot—Oho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	60

FRUITS:

Almonds—Hang Yan	1b. 25
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
"(Ohefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chin 1b.—	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lat	1
Carambola—Young To	1
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	1b. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	8
"America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	1b. 28
"Fresh—	1
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
"Sweet—	8
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoo Lay	1
"(Canton), Cooking—She Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	1
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
"Shanghai—Lo Kwat	1
Walnuts—Hop To	1b. 15
Green—Sang Hop Tao	1
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	8
Cheuk	1b. 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tan	8
"(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	8
"Sprout—Ah Chai	10
"Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	8
"Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsoi	1b. 16
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kan Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	1b. 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
"Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
"Green—Ching Lap Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	1b. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	6
"old—Lo Keung	9
Horae Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Sak Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	1b. 6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okroes	1b. 8
Onions Bombay—Young Chong Tau	8
"Green—Shang Chong	6
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	1b. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	1b. 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	3
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	3
"Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	3
"American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	1
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	3
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	6
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnips Fanti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
"English—Young Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Fwa	4
"(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	4
Water Cress—Sai Young Tsoi	12
"Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
"English—Young Kan Chai	1

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list
of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the
30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule
of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	.08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	.07
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	.25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	.35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	.33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.20
3. Sugar:—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	.14
Granulated, per lb.,	.14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	.13
No. 2	.12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

4. Frozen Meat:—
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published
on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red
ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in
the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chair-
man and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at
the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in
Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than
China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more
than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony
on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on sub-
sidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 10
in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation
No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule)
shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge
of 15 per cent.

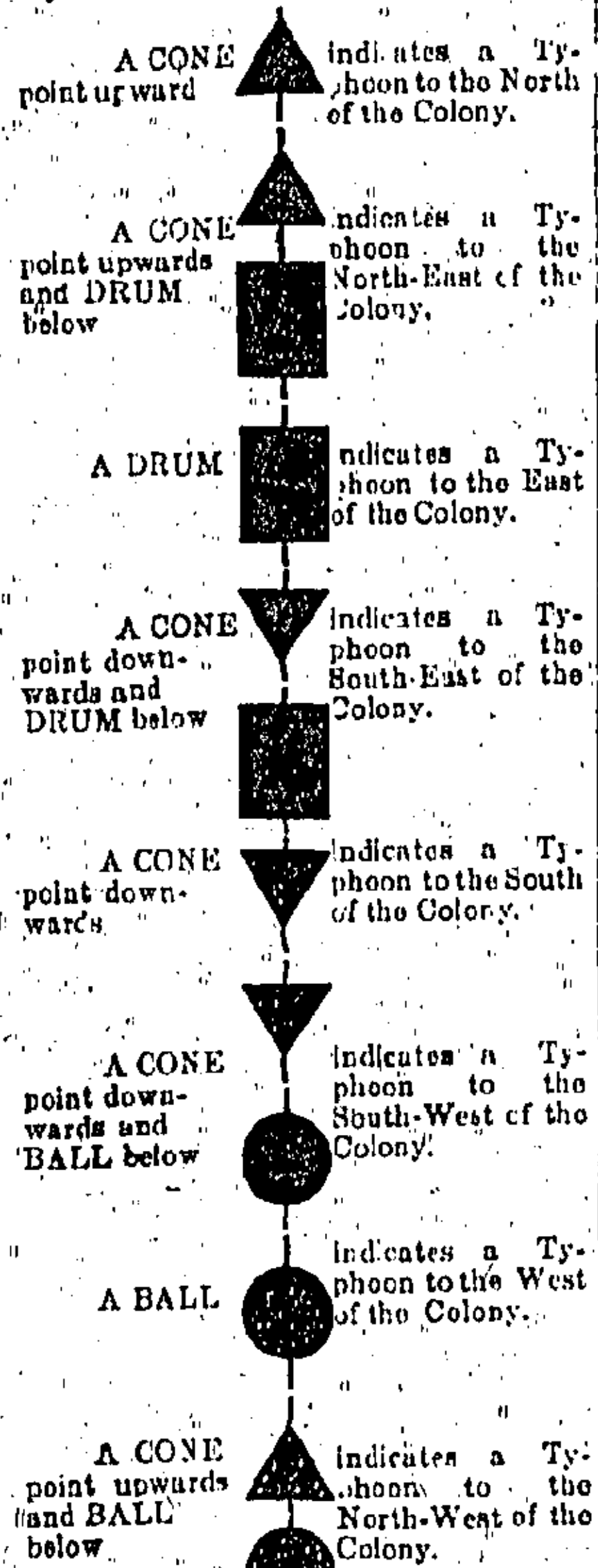
菓子

Almonds—Hang Yan	1b. 25
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
"(Ohefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	18

TYPHOON SIGNALS.

STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals are hoisted on the Masthead on Signal Hill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godowns, H. M. S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Premises, Lai-chi-kek and F. O. Quarters, Lyceum.



RED SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

BLACK SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

URGENT SIGNALS. In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signals will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS. A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS. The following Night Signals will be hoisted from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Red, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red, Green, Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event or the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

The Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS. For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock, Aberdeen, Wai-lan, Sai Ki Wan, Stanley, Sai Kung, Cape Collinson, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depress on somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels on demand by signals from the lighthouse.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

WAR ITEMS.

The German People. Amsterdam. — The Vorwärts, commenting upon the recent peace rumours, states that they would only be too glad if peaceful influences were at work establishing a view to bringing about an understanding with the English. The approval of the broad masses of the German people would not be lacking. The Kreuz Zeitung, a Conservative paper, comments in the same spirit.

German Widows "On Offer." The Berliner Tageblatt states that matrimonial agents are flooding Germany with offers of marriage, especially from the widows of officers and soldiers. The offers are sent immediately after the appearance of the casualty lists, and reveal no apparent traces of widows' grief. The Tagblatt wonders why the police do not stop the scandal.

A Boom For Soldiers. An invention for enabling troops to cross barbed wire entanglements with rapidity is being sent to the front by the Wilkinson Sword Company, of Piccadilly. It consists of a huge sheet of impregnated cotton wool, and covered with a thin layer of a rubber composition. It is the invention of Mr. George Lynch, the well-known war correspondent.

Germans Free Bank Clerks. Amsterdam. — According to the Lokale Nieuws, the number of British bank officials and clerks who have been released from the internment camp at Ruhleben is 17. The newspaper adds that the release took place in consequence of information that over a hundred German bank officials and clerks in England had not only been liberated but had been permitted to carry on their business undisturbed.

The Pope's Interview. Rome. The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Holy See, issues a statement denying that the Pope was interviewed, as represented, by the German-American von Wiegand for the New York World. The correspondent was received in audience in the ordinary way. The Pope's private Chamberlain, Monsignor Gerlach, who is an Austrian, and acted as interpreter at the Pope's audience with Herr von Wiegand, has been asked to resign his post at the Pontifical Court. He will probably be sent to a secluded parish in Austria.

"Room" for Sir J. Jellicoe. To mark their appreciation of Sir John Jellicoe's efforts to keep the sea open for British trade, the inhabitants of the small town of Butterworth, in the Cape Province, have presented him with a silver boom, measuring 2 ft. 6 in., inscribed: — Presented to Admiral Jellicoe for his abilities in sweeping the North Sea, 1914.

On a label attached to the boom were the words "as usual." An appreciative acknowledgment has been received from Admiral Jellicoe, in which he states that the one hope of the navy is to succeed in keeping that command of the sea which will enable British trade to be carried on "as usual."

BRITISH BEER STATISTICS.

According to a Parliamentary return, during the twelve months ended September 30, 1914, 619,950 barrels of beer of the declared value of £2,025,208 were exported from the United Kingdom. There were 3,745 licences for brewing issued in the year, and the licence duty paid amounted to £411,935. The bulk barrels of beer produced numbered 37,684,834, and the amount of beer duty charged was £14,001,000.

The materials used were: — Malt, 62,525,034 bushels; unmalted corn, 92,385 bushels; rice, malted rice, flaked rice, maize, flaked maize, and other similar preparations, 1,568,508 cwt.; sugar, including its equivalent of syrups, glucose, and saccharum, 3,279,709 cwt.; hops, 62,655,438 lb.; hops substitutes, 19,503 lb.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army it consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 6 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28 — Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23 — Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31 — Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1 — Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2 — German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4 — England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5 — England at war.

Aug. 7 — Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15 — Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17 — British land in France.

Aug. 19 — Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20 — Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23 — Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24 — British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25 — French evacuate Maastricht.

Aug. 26 — Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27 — Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28 — Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2 — German advance reaches Sedan. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3 — Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5 — Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7 — Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12 — German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20 — Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22 — German submarine sinks British cruiser Aboukir, Cressy, and Hague.

Sept. 26 — Indian troops land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28 — Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2 — Germans defeated at Angustowo.

Oct. 5 — Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7 — Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9 — Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12 — A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13 — Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14 — Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15 — Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16 — British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24 — Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27 — Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29 — Turkish naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30 — Col. Maritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1 — German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3 — German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4 — German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5 — England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Nov. 6 — Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7 — Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10 — The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11 — Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 19 — House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,000,000.

Nov. 23 — Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26 — British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.

Dec. 1 — German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.

Dec. 2 — Austrians occupy Belgium. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3 — Servians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.

Dec. 6 — Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8 — British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9 — Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13 — British submarine sinks the Messudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 15 — Austrians evacuate Belgium.

Dec. 16 — German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18 — Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20-26 — Severe fighting on the line of the Bzura River.

Dec. 23 — French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25 — British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28 — French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915 — H.M.S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3 — French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4 — Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.

Jan. 8 — French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13 — Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Barchold resigns.

Jan. 19 — German air fleet bombards Yarmouth.

Jan. 21 — General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24 — British naval victory in North Sea: the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26 — Germans lose heavily at Givency and Quinchy.

Jan. 31 — Germany inaugurates submarine raids.

Feb. 3 — German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5 — Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6 — Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8 — Total British casualties to date 104,000.

Feb. 10 — Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17 — Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27 — Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27 — Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles.

Mar. 1 — House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8 — British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9 — Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 3-10 — Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10 — British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14 — German losses at La Bassée total 10,000 in three days.

March 14 — The Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16 — Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.

March 18 — British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles.

March 19 — Russians enter Memel.

March 21 — Fatih Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22 — Przemyśl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24 — British airmen successfully attack German submarine works at Hoboken.

March 25 — German submarine U209 sank with all hands.

March 29 — Russian Fleet bombards the Bosphorus. German submarine sinks West African liner Falaba.

March 31 — Australia offers another contingent.

April 8 — Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned in Norfolk Navy Yard, U.S.A.

April 9 — German assumes liability for the sinking of the American ship William Frye. Anti-Austrian demonstrations at Genoa.

April 10 — German Note to United States complains that the latter has accomplished nothing by her diplomatic correspondence with Allies. Official statement as to ill-treatment of British prisoners in Germany.

April 11 — German Socialists issue peace pamphlets. Bishop of London visits entire Front.

April 12 — New York Herald demands that Count Bernstorff should be given his passport.

April 13 — Sir John French asks for extra munitions.

April 14 — M.S. Renard steams ten miles up the Dardanelles. Futile Zeppelin raid on Northumbrian coast.

April 15 — Dutch s.s. Katwyck torpedoed without notice.

April 18 — E. 15 runs ashore in the Dardanelles; officers and men made prisoners.

April 19 — Austria's request for food-stuffs to be allowed to pass through Italy refused.

April 20 — German Note protests against the seizure, by the British, of the s.s. Faklat. Sir John French repudiates German statement that the British had used asphyxiating gases.

April 21 — Russian torpedo-boats sink ten Turkish vessels loaded with munitions.

April 22 — Turks prevent Italians in Turkey from responding to mobilisation call. Anti-war riots in Trieste.

April 24 — Allies land at three points of the Gallipoli peninsula.

April 26 — Canadians' victory at Ypres. General attack on the Dardanelles by land and sea forces.

German Banker at Sofia.

Paris. — A telegram from Deagath to the Echo de Paris says that it is learned from Sofia that M. Emile Strauss, a director of the Deutsche Bank, has come to spend a few days at Sofia with the object of studying the economic situation in Bulgaria. He has been received in audience by King Ferdinand upon two occasions.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.	
Adler E G	Joseph E
Anderson S E	Klein E
Asbury W W	Kruse F
Bell C D J	Lambert E B
Beilios Mrs E R	Laycock C
Bock F E H	Lloyd G T
Boring J H	Longfield S
Barker Mr & Mrs S	Madison M
Brookly Mr & Mrs B	Markham B
Black G O	Mann Mrs R R
Bouman G C	Mariotti Dr & Mrs O
Burner J H	Mayer Mr & Mrs C E
Butler Leigh E	Mohr K B
Cassell Capt L	Morrell J
Chapman	Middleton G S
Cheetham H	Moody Mr & Mrs J H
Chidsey Mr & Mrs	Morse Capt G
Clark Mrs	Nickless Mr & Mrs T
Cornalissen Mrs	Nickless W R
Davis Mr & Mrs F E	Neighbour W R
Donnan Fuller	Orrison J
Dortano Mr & Mrs	Pegg H H
Davidson T J	Pitcher A J
Duffy Miss M	Plant W H
Edwards H E	Quinn J
Edwards Capt W	Reay Miss F
Easton Miss M G	Ray E H
Evans J P	Rayner Lt Col and
Evenson E	French Capt & Mrs
French Capt & Mrs	W M
Edwards D G H	Richmond O J
Quinlan Mrs	Rowell J P
Gibb J	Salle R
Gould Mr & Mrs J	Shaw G M
Goulbourn V	Smith W H
Graham-McCormack	Sorby V
Griffiths H L	Smith Mrs A G
Galuzzi R	Stockmest E
Gardner H E	Stone Dr & Mrs
Hall Capt T P	Stratfield H B
Hannibal Mr & Mrs	Taylor Mr & Mrs J
Hanson A	Toulouze Madame
Hawleywood C H	Troy A L
Hawdon H E	Tudlow K E
Hawthorn M E A	Valley Dr & Mrs H D
Holmesworth A H	Ward W
Hodge W J	Webb Mr & Mrs B
Hochhaus E	White F W
Houston Dr	White Mr & Mrs
Irving E A	Wright L H
Joseph E M	Wilson Miss M
Joseph S M	Wood C C
Jones M T	Wood Mrs R F

NOTICES.

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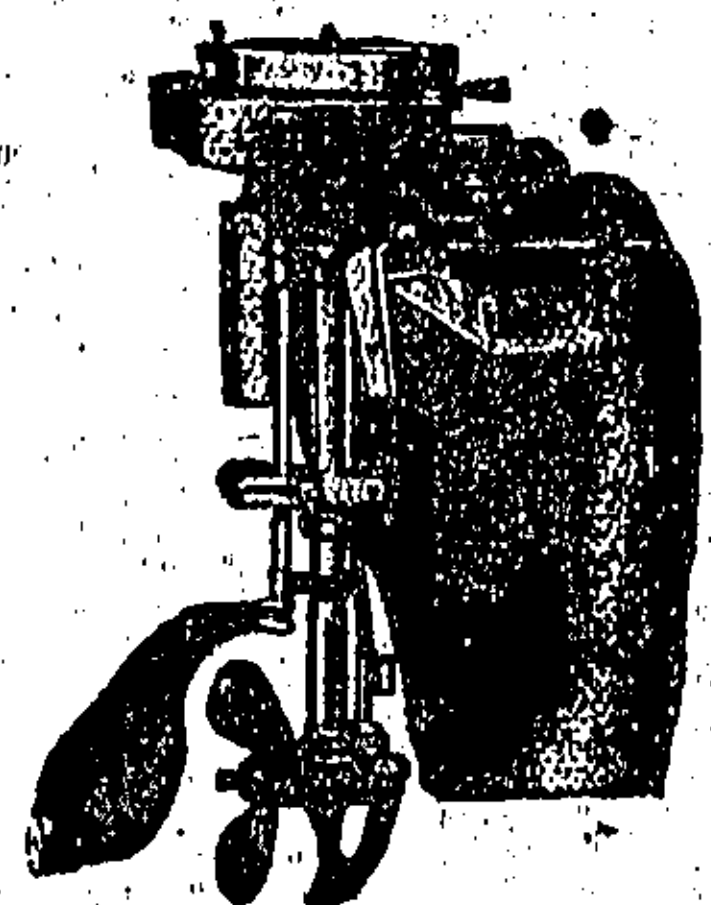
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NOTICES

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SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$865 s.	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	805	790	£2: 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9 1/4 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	370 s.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	370	360	Final of \$18 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	170 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	170	170	Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	857 1/2 s.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$860	\$855	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$225 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	225	225	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
Onia Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$133 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	133	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$390 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	390	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$4.90 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	4.90	4.80	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$47 1/2 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	51	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	23 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	23	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$97 sa. s.	60,000	£5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	99	97	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$37 s. ex	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70/- Sept.	94 1/2	93 1/2	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	div. s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	37	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$114 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	117	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$28 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	29 1/2	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	32/- s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	32/-	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3.70 s.	200,000	£1	all	3.10 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	3.70	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32/6 s.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$69 sa.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	72	69	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'pon D. Co., Ltd.	\$62 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	62 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$51 b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	51 1/2	51	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$85 b.	36,000	t. 100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	85	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$94	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 1/4 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$114 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	114	112	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$108 1/2 b.	60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	108 1/2	108	\$3 1/2 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7 s.	100,000	\$10	all	9 1/4 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	7	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	t. 0	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$106	78,000	t. 50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$71 s.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	70 1/2	70	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 s.	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	t. 161 b.	20,000	t. 50	all	138 July	125 May	163 b.	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	\$7 1/2 b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/4 Mar.	7 June	7 1/2	7	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	\$14 s.	75,000	t. 10	all	14 1/2 Jan.	11 Mar.	14 1/2	13 3/4	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	\$29 1/2 b.	8,700	t. 100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89 b.	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	\$98 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	99 1/2	97 1/2	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year endg 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China P'oneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 s.	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/4 s.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	—	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	—
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$1 b.	125,400	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8 1/4	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$6.80 s.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	6.90	6.70	50 cts. for 1914.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$39 x div. b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	41 1/2	41 1/2	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$184 s.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	184	184	Final of \$6 making \$8 1/2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 1/2 s.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26 1/2	26 1/2	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.10 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.20	5.10	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Langkats	t. 42 1/2 b.	250,000	t. 10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	40	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.30 x div. b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/4 June	10	10	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New) 80 cts. b.	—	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	\$1	80 cts.	—
Philippines Ld.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	\$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papiers	\$20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	—
Unions du Tonkin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.00 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 1/2 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	16 1/2	16 1/2	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6.60 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.60 x div.	6.50 x div.	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 s.	11,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6	6	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new share shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JUNE 8, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE

8th June.

Selling.	Demand India	135 1/4	T/T France	2.29
T/T	T/T Bombay	—	Demand Paris	2.29 1/2
Demand	Demand Bombay	135 1/4	On Haiphong	8 1/4 prem.
30 d/s	T/T Calcutta	—	On Saigon	8
60 d/s	Demand Calcutta	135 1/4	On Bangkok	86
4 m/s	Demand Manila	88	Buying.	—
T/T Shanghai	T/T San Fco & N.Y.	43 1/4	4 m/s. L/C	1.40 1/8
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York	43 1/4	4 m/s. D.P.	1.10 1/4
T/T Singapore	T/T Java	108 1/2	6 m/s. L/C	1.10 3/8
T/T Japan	T/T Marks	Nom.	30 d/s. S'ney & M.	1.10 3/8
T/T India	Demand Germany	—	30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y.	44 5/8
			4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
			4 m/s. France	2.40

6 m/s. France	2.45
Gold Leaf per tael	\$57.80
Sovereign	\$11 nom.
Bar Silver ready	23 3/8
forward	—
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces \$18 1/4
Chinese	10 cts. \$18 7/8
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces \$ 9 1/4
Hongkong	10 cts. \$ 9 1/4

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
35, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRAN. H.S.

BOMBAY, LONDON.

CALCUTTA, MANILA.

CANTON, PANAMA.

CEBU, PEKING.

COLON, SAN FRANCISCO.

HANKOW, SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG, SINGAPORE.

KORE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,350,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Seoul, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed:

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

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1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

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4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

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11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. "

